



C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 189

MARCH 30, 1968

No. 4598

Tax Absorbed

BOOTS, LTD., "HOLD" PRICES

BOOTS, LTD., Nottingham, have announced that they are holding their current prices for all merchandise until Easter despite the substantial increase in purchase tax.

The company state that the higher rates involve an increase of over £3 million per annum on the company's purchase tax bill. Several manufacturers have also notified that they are absorbing the tax increases.

what is now used legally is prescribed for the suppression of appetite or the alleviation of depression. "A substantial body of authoritative opinion holds the first of these uses is unnecessary and the second is largely ineffective."

Retail Consortium

BUDGET STATEMENT

THE Retail Consortium, while accepting the necessity of a severe budget in the present state of the national economy, has stressed that a general increase in retail prices is inevitable. Prices of goods already adversely affected by devaluation must now be adjusted to cover the various increases in retail costs initiated by the Budget and other recent announcements. The net profit of retailing, declares the consortium, is already low by the standards of industrial enterprise and will now be lower. Retailers have already done their utmost to support Government policy by absorbing price increases and are not capable of absorbing any significant part of the newly increased costs. They can do little to obviate a general rise in retail prices additional to the specific increases caused by changes in purchase tax. The Consortium criticises the Budget for intensifying the discriminatory effects of selective employment tax. The Chancellor, it says, has accepted the need for an inquiry into the effects of the tax. He should not have intensified those effects in advance of that inquiry. If he needed more money from that tax he should have secured it by reducing the refunds, thereby spreading the effects over a much larger area.

Amphetamine Drugs

RESTRICTED PRESCRIBING REQUEST

ILLEGAL traffic in amphetamines could be more readily controlled if their legal use were "restricted to that which is absolutely necessary," the Ministry of Health's chief medical officer has stated. In a letter to general medical practitioners (not made available to non-medical Press but reported in the *British Medical Journal*) he says that it is probable that the bulk of

considered under the terms of the Pesticides Safety Precautions Scheme.

Backlog chemicals in use in agriculture and horticulture:—

Azobenzene, bitumen (as an active ingredient in sprays), carbon disulphide, chloro-cresylic acids, 4-CPA, dichloralurea, dinosam, fenson, fenuron, grease (in grease bands), 3- β -indolylbutyric acid, methoxy-chlor, -naphthaleneacetic acid, naphthoxy-acetic acid, petroleum oils (as active ingredients in sprays), quassia, ryania, salicylanilide, sulphur, tetrachloroethane.

Backlog chemicals in use in food storage practice, etc:—

Brucine sulphate, derris, ethylene oxide, lethane, strobane, perthane, thanite, delphine.

The Government's Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals will now review the existing uses of those chemicals and publish official recommendations for their safe use. Manufacturers and distributors of pesticide products are therefore requested to notify, if they wish to introduce a new use of any of the "backlog" chemicals, or to market for an existing use, any new formulation of those chemicals.

Agricultural Chemicals

FAMILIAR PRODUCTS DUE FOR REVIEW

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has agreed the following lists of "backlog" chemicals with the Association of British Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals and the Industrial Pest Control Association. The "backlog" lists consist of chemicals contained in pesticide products available on the market for use in agriculture, horticulture and food storage practice which have not yet been con-



"FIVE-MILLIONTH CAMERA" CELEBRATION: At a tea party given to celebrate production of the 5,000,000th Instamatic camera at Stevenage, Herts, recently Kodak, Ltd., played host to Richard Hearne ("Mr. Pastry") and children from the Burydale children's home. Richard Hearne, who toured the factory, is seen here (centre) with Messrs. A. E. Amor (company chairman) and H. J. P. Arnold (assistant to managing director), Dr. J. Tearle (head of the Kodak plant at Stevenage), and Mr. A. Whittle. They are examining the parts that go to make up an Instamatic camera.

Seven Candidates' Policy

CHEMIST ACTION GROUP'S SIX POINTS

THE seven candidates nominated by the Chemists' Action Group of Great Britain (see C. & D., March 23, p. 251) are presenting a policy based on the following six major points:—

- (I) To re-examine and critically appraise
 - (a) The Pharmaceutical Society's policy on health centres.
 - (b) Rural dispensing (insisting on no dispensing by rural doctors).
 - (c) Hospital pharmacy (present Council's apparent apathy to the plight of hospital pharmacists).
 - (d) Apparent neglect by the Society of salaried pharmacists in retail practice.
- (II) Government indifference to the pharmaceutical profession.
- (III) To encourage interchange of pharmaceutical graduates between the various branches of the profession.
- (IV) To bring all aspects of pharmaceutical practice under the sole control of the Council of the Society.
- (V) To press for the refund of S.E.T. for pharmaceutical staff.
- (VI) To seek legislation to restrict the number of unqualified dispensers working under the supervision of any one pharmacist in any dispensary or place where prescriptions are dispensed.

"For the first time in the history of pharmacy," reads a statement issued by the Group, "the electorate is presented with a united group of pharmacists who, on election to the Council, will act as a united front on all issues of prime importance to pharmacy in general and pharmacists in particular."

Mr. W. H. Jones, London, W.10, is among members nominated for election to Council [corrected note].

Health for the Aged

NEED FOR MORE RESEARCH

ALTHOUGH chemotherapy has been outstandingly successful in cutting down premature mortality, it has not always been so in preventing damage to body tissues which can cause progressive disability in later life, according to the latest report by the Office of Health Economics, 162 Regent Street, London, W.1. The report (price 2s. 6d.), on "Old Age" says that one of the greatest challenges facing chemotherapy is to find antibiotics, or combinations of antibiotics, that can stop infections so quickly and effectively that the organ involved (for example the lung) is undamaged. Preventive measures which involve the better understanding of disabling disease are said to be urgently needed. The report shows that one person in eight is aged over sixty-five and their care costs more than £1,650 millions a year, of which £400 millions is for medical care under the National Health Service. Nearly 30 per cent. of National Health Service expenditure is absorbed by this 12 per cent. of the population. Expenditure on pharmaceutical services in 1966 represented £2.6

per capita for those aged under sixty-five but £5.1 per capita for those aged over sixty-five.

British Standards

NEW AND REVISED SPECIFICATIONS

THE following new British Standards have been issued by the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. B.S.1000 (77):1968, Photography (price 20s.); BS.4245:1968, Recommendations for Solutions used in Chemical Analysis: Terminology, Presentation and Concentration (price 6s.); B.S.4219:1968, Methods of Test for Urea (price 10s.). A number of standards have been revised, including B.S.1834:1968, Isopropyl Acetate (price 6s.); B.S.1940:1968, Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) (price 6s.); B.S.1941:1968, 4-Methylpentan-2-one (methyl isobutyl ketone) (price 6s.); B.S.1993:1968, Butan-2-ol (secbutyl alcohol) (price 6s.); B.S.2534:1968, Cyclohexylamine (price 6s.); and B.S.3510:1968, A basic symbol to denote the actual or potential presence of ionising radiation (price 4s.). Work has been started on preparing a specification in metric units for plastics tablet and plastics ointment containers for pharmaceutical dispensing. Among draft standards circulated for comment is 68/4371, Medicine Measures, Part 4: Plastics Medicine Measuring Spoons of 5-ml capacity (revision of B.S. 3221, Part 4), Metric Units.

Justice or Prejudice?

REPORT ON WOMEN'S INEQUALITIES

A REPORT, "Justice or Prejudice," published on March 27 by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, advocates early legislation to provide for equal pay to women doing the same work as men; and the same retiring age for both men and women (after equal pay legislation). The report further urges that legislation prohibiting women's nightwork in industry should be rescinded, and that a national "Status of Women" Commission should be set up. Recommendations are made as to National Insurance contributions and benefits; taxation; tax allowances of married women; and more State day nurseries and nursery schools. The report attacks employers for not recognising that marriage and motherhood no longer automatically mean the end of a woman's career, and urges them to reconsider their attitudes to long-term training of young women. It concludes: "The remarkable contrast between the ability shown by girls at school and their subsequent progress at work and in public life, at a time when motherhood no longer constitutes a lifetime's work, suggests that much potential talent is being wasted."

Industrial Relations

DIFFICULTY OVER WAGES CEILING

CHANGES in industrial relations was the theme Mr. John Davies (director general, Confederation of British Industries), took when he addressed a "New Action" luncheon arranged by the Industrial Society in London on

March 21. Mr. Davies criticised the lack of mutual trust between management and unions—chiefly a result of a "depth of antagonism engendered over many years." There was a certain withdrawal by both sides when new methods of bargaining, such as productivity pacts were mooted. Failure to bridge the differences had prevented growth of the country's prosperity. In the light of the present relationship, Mr. Davies said it would be difficult to implement the Government's aim, announced in the Budget, to make a 3½ per cent. wage increase ceiling at all levels in industry.

Hair Colorants

THEIR USAGE IN BRITAIN

WOMEN using hair colorants in Great Britain are estimated, in a report by European Research Consultants Ltd., 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, to number 5½ millions. The report was based on a survey carried out in April 1967 when 2,300 women were interviewed on their usage of various cosmetics. The report also showed that of the women using colorants nearly 7 per cent. did so fairly regularly throughout the year. Most popular brands were Color-Glo (19 per cent.); Polycolor (15 per cent.); Focus (12 per cent.), and Harmony (11 per cent.). Most were bought from chemists, 43 per cent. being bought from the independent and 26 per cent. from the multiple.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Prescription Charges

CHEMISTS REFUSE MORE PAPERWORK

CHEMISTS in Northern Ireland would refuse to operate a scheme for exemption of patients from prescription charges that involved any documents additional to the prescription form. That was decided at a meeting of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee, held on March 19, at which special consideration was given to reported proposals of the Westminster Government with regard to exemptions from the charges. The Committee secretary (Mr. C. S. Ritchie) was instructed to notify the Ministry of the decision. The Committee state that they are available for discussion and hope that a simple and effective method of exemption can be introduced.

New Poisons

ADDITIONS TO SCHEDULE

THE Poisons List (No. 2) Order (Northern Ireland), 1967 (see C. & D., January 13, p. 24) adds the following to Part I of the Poisons Schedule. — Alcuronium chloride; corticotrophins, natural and synthetic; ethacrynic acid, its salts; fluanisone; glymidine; mescaline, its salts; pentazocine, its salts; procabazine, its salts; prothionamide; tybamate. The item chlorthalidone is replaced by chlorthalidone and other derivatives of *o*-chlorobenzene sulphonamide. Paraquat and its salts are added to Part II of the schedule and chlorfenvinphos is added to the list of phosphorus compounds.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE index of retail prices in February was 122.2 (January 1962=100), compared with 121.6 in January.

THE Pharmaceutical Society's House of Lords appeal (see C. & D., March 23, p. 250) ended on March 26, Judgment is expected to be delivered in about six weeks' time.

AMONG activities planned by the World Health Organisation regional office for Europe in 1968 is a conference on quality control of pharmaceutical preparations (November 25-29).

USE of bithionol in cosmetics has been banned by the United States Food and Drug Administration. Bithionol has been found to be capable of producing photosensitivity when used topically.

ONE pharmacist followed another as president of Blackpool chamber of trade when the retiring president (Miss L. I. Anderson) invested Mr. M. W. J. Limb with the chain of office recently.

THE March revision of the Drug Tariff (Scotland) gives details of revised prices for drugs and preparations, dressings and appliances, including incontinence pads (thick), rubber covered spring trusses, rubber band trusses and infants' umbilical "belts".

THE British Road Federation comments that the Budget has "turned the road user into [the Government's] own private gold-mine." Since 1964, it claims, the road user has been hit by ten increases in tax rates and three cuts in road expenditure. Total revenue from road-user taxation in the current year will approximate £1,561 millions, the new measures costing a further £226 millions. Road users will thus be contributing 13.5 per cent. of total revenue from all forms of taxation, against 12.7 per cent. in current year and 11.3 per cent. in 1966-67.

SPORT

GOLF

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A splendid turn-out of members joined the new captain (Bill Mullen) at Dun Laoghaire on March 20 in competing for prizes presented by May Roberts (Ireland), Ltd.. The prizes were presented at supper by Mr. T. McAuliffe (a director of the company). *Results:* (15 holes). STROKES 1, J. Bourke (13), 52½; 2, J. P. Holland (18), 55; 3, D. Tracey (20), 55½. PAR 1, R. Tierney (8), plus one; 2, T. J. Lynch (7), plus one; 3, C. J. Staunton (8), all square. Next outing is at Baltray on April 17 for prizes presented by P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A Stableford competition for the *Scotia Bowl* was held at Purley Downs golf club on March 20. *Results:* 1, S. M. Hutchinson (Royal Blackheath), 34 points; 2, G. Jamieson (Cromham Hurst), 32 points; 3, G. Watt (Cromham Hurst), 32 points. *Scratch to fourteen handicap prize*, E. S. Jobling (Gerrards Cross), 31 points. *Fifteen and over handicap prize*, R. Raggett (Farnham), 31 points. *Special prize*, J. Widocks (Cromham Hurst). *Best score on first nine holes*, B. Widocks. *Best score on last nine holes*, B. Dunning. At the annual meeting, held the same evening, the following officers were elected for 1968. — *President*, J. Lawson Wrathall; *Captain*, G. Howell; *Vice-captain*, J. Widocks; *Treasurer*, Marsden Lewis; *Secretary*, G. Philp. 149 Wickham Way, Beckenham, Kent.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Countless tears

We are on the verge, if I am not mistaken, of acquiring yet another new and picturesque phrase. Within the short space of a week we have been introduced to two-tiered gold and two-tiered postal charges. It is to the credit of Mr. Kenneth Robinson that he eschewed that description when he referred in the House the other day to the suggested categories of exemptions from the proposed prescription charges, for the number of tiers mentioned would do justice to a wedding-cake. But perhaps the word is only phonetically correct and a more correct spelling is to be seen in the title of this paragraph. In a written reply to a question the Minister defined four main groups of the chronic sick who would get free prescriptions. They are diabetics, epileptics, people whose physical disability prevents them leaving home unaided, and people suffering from permanent fistula. That limited list left the problem of others outside those categories who required numerous prescriptions. "My proposal for covering them is that they should be able to obtain an exemption card, to last for a fixed period, on payment of a fee representing the cost of no more than two or three prescriptions a month. Such people will thus be relieved of the excess burden which their special need for medication would otherwise impose." A sort of concessionary season ticket, it would seem. The Minister went on to say that refund arrangements would be made to cover cases where the cost of such a card would involve financial hardship. Tier upon tier! He explained that, in framing his proposals, he had paid regard to the understandable reluctance of the medical profession for exercising discretion in identification of the chronic sick for the purpose of the charges. "Understandable reluctance" in that connection seems to be a perfect example of euphemism. Are our negotiators now prepared to exhibit an unequivocal understandable reluctance to being saddled with the complexities of the whole thing?

The Budget

Two of the Budget provisions must have caused considerable worry to the pharmacist, though he is not, in this instance, alone in having to shoulder the burden. As a simple and easy way of collecting money, both purchase tax and selective employment tax are quite unrivalled. They are already there — purchase tax as a temporary measure to raise money and curb spending during the war which started in 1939, almost rivalling in its tenacious hold on life the temporary imposition of income tax by Mr. Gladstone; S.E.T. as a passing measure to meet specific emergency. The meaning to be attached to the word "temporary" is relative. The most immediate task will be to try to keep pace with price changes, and once more we must extend sympathy to those in Essex Street faced so soon with another task of great magnitude and no particular literary interest. I understand that Mr. Mark Tapley has recently joined the staff and that he hailed the Budget with delight. He had, you may remember, remarked that he didn't believe that there was ever a man as could come out so strongly under circumstances that would make other men miserable if he could only get a chance. He has it now.

Victorian pharmacy

The address given to an evening meeting in Edinburgh dealing with pharmacy of a century ago (p. 265 *et seq*) emphasised the changes that have taken place in the past twenty-five years, and served at the same time to underline that the older pharmacists of the present day are the last of a line. Those of my own generation will recognise the conditions described — the long hours, though not quite so long in the twentieth century; the small-scale manufacturing activities, with the pounding of crude drugs and the making of small batches of tinctures; the boiling kettle and the infusion-pot, and the merry ring (Mark Tapley's description) of the pestle and mortar in massing pills. The world has become more scientific and mechanised since those days, but there was a satisfaction that is largely missing today.

MEDICINES BILL IN COMMITTEE

(Continued from C. & D. March 23, p. 252)

AT the opening of discussion at the third meeting of the Standing Committee on the Medicines Bill on March 19, MR. NIGEL FISHER proposed an amendment "that the Commission shall, in the exercise of its functions, have regard to the need to encourage and assist the practice of medicine and the development of new medicinal products". He said that the Bill was essentially restrictive and he did not quarrel with that, but there should be a positive and well as a negative purpose in the legislation. Most new drugs were developed in the research laboratories of pharmaceutical companies, and the restrictive legislation could easily frustrate and stifle innovation. The invention of new and better drugs was the whole point and purpose of the pharmaceutical industry. He noticed that Sir Derrick Dunlop, at a recent conference of Scottish hospital pharmacists at Dunblane, had praised the Bill as compared with the Sainsbury report. He forgot whether it was in that speech or in some other that Sir Derrick had referred to "the killing of the goose that laid the therapeutic egg."

New Products Encouraged

In his reply, the Minister (MR. KENNETH ROBINSON) said that the sentiment behind the amendment was one with which all agreed. The development of new medicinal products should be encouraged. But to pick out one objective and specify it in the Bill would give it undue prominence compared with the other things to which the Commission should have regard. It would be a mistake to extend the Bill further by setting down guidance of that kind at length. The best safeguard was the watchfulness of the Commission's members, who would be drawn not only from the professions but from the pharmaceutical industry. After other members in the Committee had supported Mr. Fisher, MR. LAURENCE PAVITT hoped the Minister would resist the amendment, not because it was without merit but because it sought to widen the functions and scope of the Commission. He was concerned that, if the amendment were carried, the Commission would appear to have the job of promoting and encouraging new medicinal preparations. The amendment was lost.

MR. A. P. DEAN asked the Minister of Health to give some indication of the likely functions of the various committees appointed by the Commission. MR. ROBINSON said that the Ministry would be guided in matters of safety, efficacy, and quality to a considerable extent by the experience of the Dunlop Committee. There would need to be committees concerned with safety, efficacy and quality to take over its functions and those of the veterinary products subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals. It would also be necessary to have committees to monitor the adverse reactions to drugs, and to succeed the British

Pharmacopoeia Commission in preparing the Pharmacopoeia and other compendia. Provision had to be made for those existing needs and it would probably also be necessary to have a committee to perform functions analogous to some of those performed by the Poisons Board and to advise on the medicinal products restricted to sale or supply on practitioners' prescription, another to advise upon the regulations on the labelling, description, identification, and advertising of medicinal products. The Commission could, if it wished, recommend the setting up of separate committees for some of those purposes and between human and veterinary drugs. Wide consultations would be a condition precedent to the setting up of the committees.

MR. SCOTT HOPKINS reminded the Minister of the separate problems of veterinary products and animal feeding-stuffs.

During a discussion on Clause 4 the Minister pointed out that the Advisory Committee would not channel its advice through the Commission. Under the various provisions of the Bill it was required to advise the licensing authority direct. In every instance members of the committees would be experts. For that reason their advice would be given, and their operational work done, in their own right and not as committees of the Commission. It would otherwise be difficult to find the right people to man the committees. The Commission had to hear representations about adverse advice from a committee where a licence was refused or revoked on grounds of safety, efficacy or quality. If the committee concerned were a committee of the Commission, presumably it would be subject to it in some way.

MR. J. PAGE wondered whether the Minister had made the right decision in giving the Commission such wide powers. Would he not have been wiser to have copied Dunlop and other committees reporting directly to the Commission than to have a kind of licensing group with another chairman

reporting to him in person? MR. SCOTT HOPKINS wanted time to discuss what had been said about the composition of committees and their functions, and MR. DEAN said he was beginning to wonder what the Commission would do. In some of the major matters the main link in the chain would not be committee to Commission, but committee to Minister and Minister to committee. MR. ROBINSON reiterated that it was not possible in the Bill to lay down too much about co-ordination. Committees must be given an opportunity to sort things out for themselves and decide the way they would best like to do it. Each expert committee would send an annual report to the Commission, and the Commission would comment on the annual report before Parliament.

During the fourth sitting of the Standing Committee on March 21 clauses 5 to 8 of the Bill were agreed to. MR. LAURENCE PAVITT, during consideration of clause 6, attempted to introduce an amendment to make the Commission, rather than the Ministers, the licensing authority. The advantage of such an amendment, he asserted, was that, if the licensing powers were vested in the Commission, the degree of independence of that body would be more plainly seen. He was concerned to make the licensing of products "a positive and not a negative function", and he believed a Commission as licensing authority would have more "freedom to move" than would a Minister. MR. ROBINSON replied that, in a function of the kind under consideration, when matters so closely touched the public interest, the fundamental responsibility should rest with Ministers who were answerable to Parliament. If the amendment were accepted the Bill would have to be recast completely. For one thing the Commission obviously could not have an appellate function if it were the licensing authority. The MacGregor work had been considered, but comparative efficacy would not be a factor in determining the grant or refusal of a licence.

COCAINE AND HEROIN

Restrictions on prescribing from April 16

MEDICAL practitioners are prohibited from prescribing, administering or supplying heroin or cocaine to addicts from April 16 (except under licence issued by the Home Secretary or where the drugs are needed for the relief of pain due to organic disease or injury) under the Dangerous Drugs (Supply to Addicts) Regulations, 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence). The Regulations apply to:—

(a) Cocaine, its salts and any preparation admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of cocaine or its salts other than a preparation for the time being falling within paragraph 10 of the Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965.

(b) diamorphine, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance

containing any proportion of diamorphine or its salts.

A person is defined as being addicted to a drug only if as a result of repeated administration he has become so dependent upon the drug that he has an overpowering desire for the administration of it to be continued.

A memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health and the Home Office indicates that it will be made a condition of a licence granted to an individual doctor that the licence relates to prescribing, etc., in hospitals or other similar institutions. Hospital boards have been asked to forward nominations for licences. Issue of licences to doctors outside the National Health Service will be considered on similar criteria, but the institutions

concerned must have facilities comparable with those of Health Service hospitals treating heroin addicts. It is not proposed to issue licences for use in general practice. Licences will be valid only for prescribing at named hospitals, but for the purpose of treatment at the hospital named in his licence, a doctor will be empowered to authorise in writing a registered or enrolled nurse at a named hospital to administer, or any registered pharmacist to supply on prescription, heroin or cocaine to an addict. He may also authorise an unlicensed doctor at a named hospital to administer or supply, but not to prescribe those drugs. Where an out-patient is prevented, by illness, from collecting his drugs, arrangements may be made for the resumption of supplies, for example by arrangement with the pharmacy con-

cerned for the patient's drugs to be collected by a responsible person. In appropriate cases hospital medical staff may also arrange for the usual prescription to be dispensed by a pharmacy where the addict will be on holiday, but elaborate arrangements, for example, to fit in with a touring holiday, "do not seem justified."

The memorandum stresses the importance of hospitals in the National Health Service dealing with all addicts who come to them, so as to reduce the danger of creating a new illicit market. In London a special service is being set up to provide information to doctors and hospitals on the availability of out-patients services for the treatment of heroin addicts (telephone 01-407 2311).

The Regulations do not apply to Northern Ireland.

A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RETAILERS

Consumer Council draws up a twelve-point document

A CODE of conduct for retailers, prepared by the Consumer Council, is published in the March-April issue of the *National Chamber of Trade Journal*. The Chamber's board of management "sees no objection" to the points the code contains, "especially since they are usually already carried out by most members." The code's terms are:—

General

1. The retailer has the responsibility for the goods that he sells—not the manufacturer. A guarantee given by the manufacturer to the customer does not alter this obligation.
2. The retailer should, as far as possible, make sure that the goods perform as claimed and that his supplier will take responsibility for goods that are found to be faulty before sale.
3. The retailer should give all available information with fair and accurate advice to the customer to enable him to make the best choice and to use his purchase to the best advantage.
4. There are obligations on both sides of the counter. A customer must take responsibility if he breaks the contract; and the retailer likewise. Misunderstandings only arise when the terms of the contract (and this means all buying and selling) are not clearly understood by both sides. Special terms of trade should be clearly brought to the attention of the purchaser.

Giving of Information

5. The retailer should give as much information as possible about his goods. Labels giving useful information should not be removed. The customer should be given in written form (label, booklet, etc.) all necessary information for the care and maintenance of goods.

Delivery

6. If the goods are not immediately available, then a realistic date should be obtained from the supplier and if the situation alters in any way the customer should be informed *without delay*. There are few things more irritating to customers than being kept in ignorance.

After Sales Service

7. The retailer should be prepared to install any article he sells that might require

special knowledge or skills; any extra charge for this service should be clearly stated to the customer. The retailer should assure himself of the competence of any repairer or servicing firm he recommended.

Deposits

8. Make sure that customers realise in what circumstances the deposit is return-

able or forfeitable. Where a deposit is returnable, it should be in cash and not a credit note. A receipt should always be given for a deposit.

System and Dealing with Complaints

9. Every retailer should have a clearly understood system for dealing with complaints. A senior person should take personal responsibility for dealing with complaints procedure and should take care that any complaint is reported to him immediately.

Handling of Complaints

10. Complaints should be turned into goodwill. The retailer should use his experience to judge whether to exchange goods; but if he cannot provide a substitute satisfactory to the customer, he should not be reluctant to return money.

Delays in Solving Complaints

11. If an article has to be referred to the retailer's supplier, the most irritating thing to the customer is a delay in the outcome. A definite time limit should be fixed (e.g. one month) after which the retailer should reach a financial settlement with the customer and then pursue his own satisfaction from his supplier.

Sales on Credit

12. Retailers should always explain the difference between cash price and total credit costs, and the terms on which credit is given.

A NEW PHOTO WORKS IN BELFAST

Plaque unveiled at formal opening

A NEW £50,000 headquarters for Belmont Photo Works, Ltd., was declared open by Mr. John Knox (president, Ulster Chemists' Association and secretary, Northern Ireland branch, Photographic Dealers' Association) on March 20. He unveiled a plaque to mark the event. The new premises are at Soudan Street, Donegal Road, Belfast, and contain what are claimed "the most modern colour processing laboratories in Ireland." The company was started in 1923 by Mr. Henry Cronhelm, a pharmacist, and has continuously expanded since its inception. It now handles photographic processing for a large majority of Northern Ireland's chemists.

The works employ fifty people (rising to eighty in the summer period), and gives a speedy high-class service to its many customers.

Mr. Knox, who was introduced by the company's chairman Mr. A. T. Hardy, complimented the management on the company's steady progress and excellent service. He also paid tribute to the work of the staff. Present at the ceremony were Messrs. Brian Flatley

(president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), T. I. O'Rourke (immediate past-president, Ulster Chemists' Association), M. C. Mooney and C. S. Ritchie (treasurer and secretary respectively of the U.C.A.) together with chemists from various parts of the Province. At a luncheon before the ceremony Mr. Hugh D. Smith (managing director, Belmont Photo Works, Ltd.) welcomed the guests and thanked the Northern Ireland chemists for their support over the years—"a tribute," he said, "to the quality of the service given by the firm."

N.H.S. PAYMENTS

Northern Ireland Award

THE Northern Ireland General Health Services Board is making a retrospective payment for prescriptions dispensed from October 1, 1965 to November 30, 1967. For each prescription dispensed from October 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966, 4d. will be paid. For prescriptions, from April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967, 2d. and for those from April 1, 1967 to November 30, 1967, 2-33d. The award from December 1 is still being negotiated.



Mr. John Knox (right) and Mr. A. T. Hardy, at the official opening of Belmont Photo Works, Ltd., new premises at Soudan Street, Donegal Road, Belfast.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. VICTOR YEATES, who asked the Minister of Health what arrangements he now proposed for relieving the chronic sick of the cost of prescription charges under the long-term scheme using embossed cards, was told by MR. KENNETH ROBINSON in a written answer on March 21 that the Minister had had regard to the "understandable reluctance" of the medical profession to accept responsibility for exercising discretion in the identification of those to be regarded as chronically sick. He had therefore tried to define objectively, with the help of representatives of the profession, categories in which were to be found patients certain to need continuous medication for long periods, and which admitted of no discretion as to the identification of individuals. The categories were:

(a) Permanent fistula, including caecostomy, colostomy or ileostomy, requiring a continuous surgical dressing or an appliance.

(b) Diabetes mellitus and other endocrine disorders for which specific substitution therapy was essential, namely myxoedema, hypoparathyroidism, hypopituitarism, Addison's disease and other forms of hypoadrenalism, and myasthenia gravis.

(c) Epilepsy requiring continuous anti-convulsive therapy.

(d) A patient whose continuing physical disability prevented him from moving outside his residence unaided.

Mr. Robinson said that that categorisation left the problems of others outside the categories who required numerous prescriptions, and his proposal for covering them was that they should be able to obtain an exemption card to last for a fixed period on payment of a fee representing a cost of no more than two or three prescriptions a month. Such persons would thus be relieved of the excess burden which their special need for medication would otherwise impose. There would also be refund arrangements to cover cases in which the cost of such a card would involve financial hardship. He had recommended the proposals to the medical profession as meeting the need to prevent hardship among the chronic sick.

Hospital Pharmaceutical Services

In a written answer on March 25 THE MINISTER OF HEALTH told MR. A. H. MACDONALD that he expected to announce soon the membership of the Working Party to study hospital pharmaceutical services, but could not say when its report would be ready. The Whitley Council subcommittee that was studying career structure in hospital pharmacy had held three meetings and would co-operate closely with the Working Party.

Chloramphenicol

MR. T. P. G. KITSON asked if the Minister of Health was satisfied that the use of the drug chloramphenicol in animals was without risk and would not lead to the typhoid bacillus becoming resistant to the drug in man. He also asked if the Minister would set up a committee to investigate the use of antibiotics in agriculture. MR. J.

W. SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary) said that no cases had been reported in which the typhoid bacillus in man had proved resistant to chloramphenicol, but it was not possible to say that the use of chloramphenicol in animals was without risk of development of such resistance. Arrangements were currently being made for the establishment of an expert body to study the use of antibiotics in agriculture.

Prescription forms

MR. P. K. ARCHER asked the Minister of Health if National Health Service prescription forms could be designed to enable the doctor to indicate whether the container was to be clearly labelled with the name and strength of the drug and to ensure that chemists complied with the indication. In a written answer on March 19 MR. SNOW said that any alteration of the present convention governing the labelling of dispensed medicines was a matter for the medical and pharmaceutical professions in the first instance. The Minister of Health was considering the implication of the statement recently issued by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Sunday Trading Bill

The Shops (Sunday Trading) (No. 2) Bill was given its first reading in the House of Lords on March 19, when it was introduced by LORD DERWENT. The Bill is based on recommendations relating to Sunday trading contained in the Departmental Committee's report on the law of Sunday observance presented to Parliament in December 1964. The Bill (see *C. & D.*, December 23-30, 1967, p. 589) applies to England and Wales only. Schedule 1 to the Bill lists transaction for which shops may open on Sunday, including sales of medicines and medical or surgical appliances; of tobacco and smokers' requisites; a variety of stationery items of photographs and photographic films or plates; and of food for animals. It also enables the sale "at a shop which is open for the sale of medicines or medical or surgical appliances under the supervision of a registered pharmacist of any other articles normally included in the stock in trade of the shop." Another schedule lists articles that may be sold on Sunday under local authorities' orders. It includes articles required for the purposes of bathing, sunbathing or fishing; photographic requisites; toys, souvenirs and fancy goods; and reproductions of works of art. Final clause indicates that the Act should take effect on January 1, 1969.

Nationalisation Rejected

A categorical "No Sir" was the reply given by the MINISTER OF HEALTH (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) to MR. E. J. MILNE on March 19 when he asked if the Government would introduce legislation to set up Government-owned factories, preferably in development districts, for the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceuticals and other commodities required by the National Health Service. "Of course I am con-

cerned to get pharmaceutical products for the National Health Service at an economical price," he said, but the Sainsbury Committee had examined the question of nationalisation and had not recommended nationalisation but had expressed doubt whether participation in a lesser form was called for. MR. MAURICE MACMILLAN asked if the Minister would bear in mind the pharmaceutical industry's export record and MR. ROBINSON said that, if he were ever in danger of forgetting it, the opposition members, many of whom had interests in the industry, could be relied on to remind him of it.

Prescription charges

MR. LAURENCE PAVITT asked the Minister of Health what estimate he had made of the number of machines needed for dispensing chemists when his long-term plans for exemption from prescription tax were implemented. What would be the cost of each machine, of distribution, and of annual servicing and replacements. Had an estimate been made of the number of plastic cards that would be needed, their cost, and whether any of the material used would need to be imported? MR. ROBINSON'S written reply was that much depended upon the precise administrative and technical arrangements that would emerge from current discussion with the profession and negotiations with the suppliers.

LEGAL REPORTS

A Problem in Manufacture

AT Grimsby, Lincs, county magistrate court recently Jean Sorelle, Ltd., Peterborough, were fined £5 on each of eight charges concerned with allowing short weight goods, namely bubble-bath solution contained in plastic dolls, to be available for sale. The prosecution alleged that ten of the containers on sale at Boots, Ltd., 31 St. Peter's Avenue, Cleethorpes, were found to have an average deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. Others examined at the Mablethorpe shop of Knowles, chemists, were alleged to be just over 1 fl. oz. deficient. Defending solicitor, entering a plea of guilty to each charge, said that the deficiency was due to early manufacturing problems. As the plastic material was strengthened the internal capacity was reduced. He told the court the stock was being taken back and the company were doing all they could to remedy the complaint.

Broken Undertakings Alleged

A MOTION to sequester the good chattels and personal and real estate of Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals (Bletchley), Ltd., Chichester House, Chichester Rents, London, W.C.2, and secure committal to jail of one of its directors, Dr. Zygmunt Sieczko, Derby High House, Hans Place, London S.W.1, was adjourned until April 3 to Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob in the High Court on March 21. The applicants, J. Hoffman-la Roche & Co., A.G., Basel, Switzerland, alleged that the company and Dr. Sieczko had broken undertakings given to the court in October 1966 and again on February 23, 1968 (see *C. & D.*, March 9, p. 210), when they agreed not to sell, supply or otherwise

deal in the drug diazepam during the life of Hoffman-La Roche's patent for the drug. Sir Lionel Heald, Q.C., said the Swiss company sought the commitment of Dr. Sieczko because they claimed he had authorised, procured, assisted in or directed alleged infringing sales of diazepam. Sales complained of were by Dr. Peter Leonard Aston, Birchfield, Tunbury, nr. Tarporley, Ches, and to Mr. John Edward Head, a director of J. & P. Head, Ltd., The Square, Forest Row, Sussex. Mr. John Burrell, of Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals (Hetchley), Ltd., and Dr. Sieczko, said he had received the Swiss company's evidence on March 15, had considered it on the following Monday and produced four affidavits of evidence. Sir Lionel Heald, who said he had not seen that evidence, was given a short adjournment to consider it. He then told the Court that he would not be able to proceed without considerable further inquiries being made. It was said that the alleged infringing material was made in and sent from Eire where there was no patent. Mr. Burrell asked for the hearing to be delayed as little as possible because of the great hanging over Dr. Sieczko. The judge said he would not allow an adjournment beyond the end of the present sittings, and the date of April 3 as agreed.

Not a Sale Within The Act

THE Queen's Bench divisional court, London, ruled on March 22 that a chemist who had supplied on prescription medicine that contained a sliver of glass could not be prosecuted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Lord Parker (Lord Chief Justice) sitting with Mr. Justice Ashworth and Mr. Justice Lain, held that the transaction was not a sale within the meaning of section 2 of the Act. The court upheld a decision by the magistrates at Hythe, Hants, on October 11, 1967, dismissing a summons against Mr. Ernest Charles Sleep, L.P.S., the Ferry Pharmacy, High Street, Hythe. Mr. Sleep was alleged to have sold Penidural syrup which was not of the quality of the drug demanded by the purchaser, in that the syrup contained a sliver of glass, contrary to section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Lord Parker said that the prosecution had been brought as the result of a mother's finding the glass in the syrup, which she was about to give her child. Clearly there was no sale by the chemist to the patient or person presenting the prescription, because that person was not paying for the medicine, even if there was a prescription charge. But it did not necessarily follow that there was no sale to anyone. Counsel for the prosecuting authority had submitted that there was a "notional" sale to the Executive Council of the National Health Service at the moment the chemist put the drug or medicine on the counter, for the property, he had argued, then passed to the Council. The chemist, under his terms of service had, on behalf of the Council, supplied or delivered the drug or medicine to the patient. The contact counsel had maintained was between the Council and the chemist as a "purchase" by the Council of the

drug or medicine on the prescription form. There was an undertaking to pay. Lord Parker said that for his part he did not think that the "notional" sale was realistic. One had to take a broader view of the relationship between the Council and the chemist. "For my part it was a contract for the rendering of services," said Lord Parker. "After all, it was pharmaceutical services that were being rendered." Under the regulations the chemist was not being paid a price for the drugs or medicines. He was paid a remuneration calculated by reference to a tariff for his general services. "In a sense it was a contract to pay for goods plus certain outside services. That being so, it seems to me a prosecution here does not fall within section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955." Mr. Rodney Bax, Q.C., counsel for the chemist, said such cases could be dealt with by complaint to the Executive Council of the National Health Service. The prosecution were ordered to pay the costs.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD. — A final dividend of 5 per cent. in respect of the ten-month period ended December 31, 1967, is recommended making a total dividend for the period of 20 per cent. Profit before taxation for this period amounted to £132,333. After taking into account losses for taxation purposes brought forward from the previous year, the charge for corporation tax absorbs £42,750, leaving £89,583 available for appropriation. The unaudited accounts for the months of January and February 1968 show a loss of £6,900. The results for the twelve months to February 28, would therefore, have been £125,433 before taxation (£23,229).

Winding-Up

DURAZONE (SALES) LTD., Lovers Walk, Ballards Lane, London, N.3. — Creditors were told at a meeting in London recently that the debt of the petitioning creditor was disputed. Mr. H. I. Presman, the only director in office at the date of the winding-up order, had said the claim arose over aerosol which was manufactured for the company by another concern. The manufacturing concern took the matter to court and obtained judgment for £518 and costs. Subsequently the concern presented the petition. Mr. Presman had said he disputed that the company owed anything to that concern. According to him, the company was liable for an overdraft of £46,143, but against that the bank held property valued at £6,000. In addition, Mr. Presman had continued, the company owed him £6,000 on loan account. The matter was left with the Official Receiver as liquidator.

Bankruptcy

E. M. GINGELL and MRS. R. M. HOWE, formerly trading at 196 Crystal Palace Road, London, S.E.22, as E. & R. Wholesale Supplies. — A former wholesaler of groceries and chemists

sundries (Mr. E. M. Gingell), was asked at London bankruptcy court on March 21 why he had also accepted retail business. "These days you have to do business with anyone who comes to the door with £10 to spend," he said. Questioned by the Official Receiver, Mr. Gingell agreed the partnership statement of affairs disclosed debts of £5,837 and assets of £300. But he accepted the suggestion that the debts were under-stated by at least £4,000. He said he sometimes found with proprietary goods that he had bought them at a price which was higher than the price being charged wholesale by his competitors. In 1967 the business lost about £2,000 as a result of the activities of a confidence trickster. The partners were ordered to produce an amended statement of affairs within fourteen days, and their public examination was adjourned for two months.

BUSINESS CHANGES

G. E. STANLEY, LTD., have opened a branch pharmacy at Sutton Hill, Dawley, Shropshire.

ROSE LAIRD, LTD., are removing to Stephenson Street, London, E.16, on April 1 (telephone: 01-476 5286).

MR. J. A. DEAN, M.P.S., has opened a pharmacy at 2 Recreation Crescent, Crosley Road, Leeds, 11.

WILLIAM BLYTHE, LTD., have acquired Michael Uttley, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Littleborough, Lancs.

SOUTHON LABORATORIES, LTD., have removed to new premises at Herbert House, Slade Green, Erith, Kent (telephone: Erith 36565).

A. WANDER, LTD., have transferred their pharmaceutical division to King's Langley, Herts (telephone: King's Langley (544) 4051).

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, are transferring to Management House, Parker Street, London, W.C.2, on April 1 (telephone 01-405 3456).

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN has moved to 519 (from 625) Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Telephone (unchanged): 01-405 3266.

MR. W. J. MORGAN, M.P.S., has closed his pharmacy at 238 Victoria Avenue, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea, because of a compulsory purchase order. Correspondence should be addressed to 6 Oakleigh Park Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

MR. C. FLYNN, M.P.S.I., has taken over the pharmacy of John Smith & Son, Ltd., Terenure Road East, Dublin. Mr. Flynn is son of the late Mr. K. Flynn, L.P.S.I., who conducted his own pharmacy in Wexford town for many years. His brother, Patrick, also qualified as a pharmacist, but later took up medicine and is now practising as a doctor.

APPOINTMENTS

N.P.U. MARKETING, LTD. As first steps in implementing the Union's recent policy statement (see C. & D., February 17, p. 145), N.P.U. Market-

ing, Ltd., announce the following appointments:—

J. Wright, F.P.S., F.C.C.S., *Managing director*;

H. C. Watkins, M.Inst.M.S.M., *Chief marketing executive*;

B. R. Daltrey, A.Inst.M.S.M., *Marketing manager*;

M. R. David, A.C.A., *Secretary and accountant*.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found details of the appointment of a marketing officer. It is understood from the company's chairman that further vacancies will be indicated in the advertisement columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in marketing, brand management, sales management and sales administration.

Directors and Executives

PHILLIPS, SCOTT AND TURNER CO. have appointed Mr. J. Donaldson a brand manager.

CHAS. ZIMMERMAN & CO., LTD.—The following appointed to the board: Messrs. J. A. Bruce (northern sales representative); F. J. Drought (home purchases and sales); E. G. Robinson (southern drugs and pharmaceuticals sales representative); and F. A. Rutt (southern sales representative). They have all been associated with the company for many years.

WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.—By a system of internal reorganisation and promotion the Foundation has combined research with the development of new products in a new structure serving the Wellcome, Cooper and Calmic companies that together form the group. Dr. D. W. Adamson (formerly research director), who heads the new structure as group research and development director, has also been appointed a director of Calmic Ltd., and of Deutsche Wellcome, G.m.b.H. Dr.

Adamson is a graduate of Manchester University and a Doctor of Philosophy of Oxford. Under him there are a director of medical research (Dr. D. A. Long); a director of veterinary research (Mr. S. L. Hignett, F.R.C.V.S.); a director of research at the Wellcome Research Laboratories in Tuckahoe, New York (Dr. G. H. Hitchings); and a director of development (Dr. A. C. C. Newman). Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey assistant research director in charge of scientific administration remains responsible to Dr. Adamson as does Dr. A. J. Duggan (director, Wellcome Museum of Medical Science). Veterinary and agricultural research activities for the group are being divided into veterinary pharmaceuticals and veterinary biologicals. Mr. H. E. Harbour, (technical director, Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.), becomes respon-

sible for veterinary pharmaceuticals. Dr. R. F. Phipers has been appointed head of the Cooper Technical Bureau; Mr. J. T. R. Evans heads veterinary biologicals at home and Mr. A. Thomson stays head of overseas.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD. — Sir Richard Powell, has been appointed a director on a part-time basis.

JEYES PAROZONE SALES, LTD., have appointed Mr. J. Barker their distributive brand manager.

UNITED GLASS, LTD. — Mr. W. F. Spengler, has been appointed managing director in succession to Mr. R. W. Rowledge who remains on the board until he reaches retirement age on April 30. Mr. V. C. Hender is appointed managing director of the company's glass container division; Mr. D. M. Anderson, managing director, closures and plastics operation division

stoke Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., a group subsidiary company formed to undertake manufacture for outside companies as well as Crookes Laboratories Ltd. Mrs. Davey is a graduate of London University.

PERSONALITIES

MR. A. HOPE, representative for Suttley & Silverlock for forty-six years has retired.

MR. H. LAZELL (chairman Beecham Group, Ltd.), has resigned a non-executive director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

MR. H. M. FOSTER, who has represented Thomas Kerfoot & Co. Ltd., in Lancashire, for thirty-four years, retired on March 31. He was first engaged during the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Kerfoot J.P., Ph.C.



Mr. J. A. Bruce



Mr. F. J. Drought



Mr. E. G. Robinson



Mr. F. A. Rutt



Dr. D. W. Adamson



Mr. S. L. Hignett



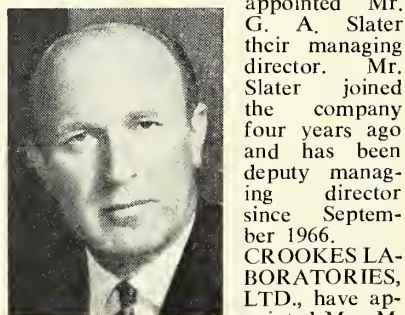
Dr. D. A. Long



Dr. A. C. C. Newman

and Mr. W. F. Robson, head of group planning.

and has served four generations of the family with distinction.



Mr. G. A. Slater

post of manager, contracts division. The new contract developments have followed the setting up of Basing-

MR. A. V. MODY newly elected president of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association is currently the chairman of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Government of India. He obtained Master of Science degree from the University of London and then soon after his return to India founded Unichem Laboratories of which he is chairman and managing director. Mr. Mody is also the chairman of Unichem (India) Pvt., Ltd., Biologicals, Ltd., and Aroor Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. He has been closely connected with the Bombay College of Pharmacy since its inception and is the present chairman of its governing body.

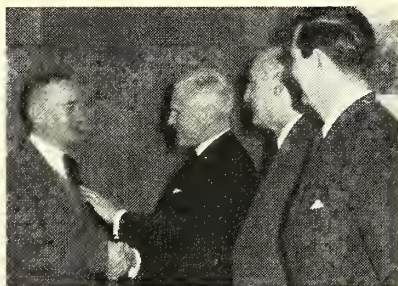
AMONG Fellows elected to the Royal Society on March 21 were Dr. E. S. Anderson and Professor M. F. A.

Woodruff. DR. ANDERSON is director, Central Enteric Reference Laboratory and Bureau, Public Health Laboratory Service, London. He is distinguished for his studies of inheritance and variability in bacteriophages, the inheritance of drug resistance in bacteria and the epidemiology of the enteric fevers. PROFESSOR WOODRUFF, is professor of surgical science and director of the Nuffield Transplantation Surgery Unit, in the University of Edinburgh. He is distinguished for his application in surgical practice, notably in kidney transplantation, of immunological concepts developed by experimental studies in animals. At the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Edinburgh in 1964, Professor Woodruff delivered the conference lecture.

MR. H. G. SYKES, O.B.E., F.P.S. (chief pharmacist, London Hospital, London, E.1)

is retiring in May. Mr. J. W. Hadgraft writes: Mr. Sykes may truly be described as the doyen of hospital pharmacy. His service at the London Hospital stretches back over more than forty years.

and he has been its chief pharmacist since 1929, first as joint chief with Mr. Elgar and subsequently from 1940 onwards as sole chief. After an apprenticeship in retail pharmacy Mr. Sykes has spent the major part of his working life in hospital pharmacy. He has become well known for the contributions that he has made to pharmaceutical literature, particularly in the field of techniques concerned with filtration sterilisation. He served for many years as a member of the council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, and has been its president, vice-president and treasurer. For fifteen years he served as a member of the pharmacy subcommittee of the Codex Revision Committee, and made a useful contribution to the compilation of that publication. One of his lesser-known hobbies is photomicrography. In 1958 his services to hospital pharmacy were recognised by the award of the Evans medal, and in 1967 he was awarded the O.B.E. for his contribution to public service. The outstanding and endearing quality of Mr. Sykes is his quiet and gentle manner, beneath which there lies a lively sense of humour. He will be missed by his colleagues in the Association of Teaching Hospital Pharmacists (he attended his final meeting with them as a member of the Association recently) and indeed by all hospital pharmacists. His ever-readiness to help the younger pharmacist is well appreciated, and he goes into retirement in the secure knowledge that he has laid down a good tradition for subsequent generations to follow. His friends in hospital pharmacy will be unanimous in wishing him the long and happy retirement which he has so richly deserved.



FIFTY YEARS WITH THE COMPANY: Mr. Albert Chandler is presented by Mr. D. R. Ross (deputy general manager, Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex), with a fifty-year service award. Mr. Chandler is manager of the company's ingredient stores department. When he retires he will have completed over fifty-one years with the company.

DEATHS

ADAM.—At Ayrshire Central hospital, Irvine, Ayrshire, on March 22, Mr. George Adam, M.P.S., 145 Dundonald Road, Kilmarnock. Mr. Adam qualified in 1941.

CAMPBELL.—At Limewood, Barr's Brac, Port Glasgow, Renfrews, on March 18, Mr. Hugh Campbell, M.P.S., Port Glasgow, and formerly of Cornaigmore, Isle of Tiree. Mr. Campbell qualified in 1919.

HELLENS.—Recently, Rev. Leslie Gayner Hellens, aged sixty-three. Mr. Hellens qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1926 and went into the manufacturing side at North Hill, Plymouth, being secretary of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society 1930-34. He was ordained into the Anglican ministry in 1954 and afterwards held several livings in the diocese of Exeter.

LOUDON.—On March 18, Mr. Thomas Loudon, M.P.S., 11 Parkside Road, Motherwell, Lanarks. Mr. Loudon qualified in 1920.

O'MALLEY.—On March 10, Mr. Donogh O'Malley (Minister for Education, Republic of Ireland) aged forty-seven. Both as Minister for Education and previously as Minister for Health, Mr. O'Malley proved a friend to pharmacists. He was responsible for introducing the White Paper on the proposed new health services in 1966, under which the dispensary system would be abolished and patients in the lower income group would be given free choice of doctor and be able to go, it was expected, to their local community pharmacist.

SAVAGE.—Unexpectedly, on March 20, Mr. Stanley J. Savage, M.P.S.I., Inish Samer, Dublin Road, Sutton, co. Dublin, Eire, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Savage, who was one of Dublin's best known pharmacists qualified in 1931 and had been chairman and managing director of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd. A native of Dublin, he was educated at St. Andrew's and Masonic Colleges, served his apprenticeship with the company of which he was later to become chairman, and later worked in his father's pharmacy in Phibsborough. He had been on the board of directors of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson for twenty years, and took over as chair-

man and managing director on the death in 1964 of Mr. F. J. Robinson.

MR. L. D. BYRNE writes—We took our leave of him today—we, his friends, business associates and staffs. It was a ceremony full of quiet dignity, of reverence, of serenity—unostentatious, just as he would have wished; a silent, ecumenical tribute, sincere and from the heart. He lies now within a stone's throw of his new home, to which with great eagerness he had so recently moved; he is near the sea he loved to watch, and yet close enough to his beloved links at Portmarnock, to almost hear the swish of the clubs on the fairways, and the cherished voices of his friends. We, in the company, have lost a chief executive and indeed much more. It would be true to say, that he knew us almost better than we knew ourselves, and a few words with him never failed to soothe and dispel one's worries and anxieties. He had many personal gifts of great rarity—for instance, he could listen at length, without a hint of impatience, and then, having done so, could in a moment, put his finger unerringly on the very kernel of the problem, and reduce what was complex to simplicity itself. In his delegation of authority he was liberal—when one had proved one's worth. He left you alone to get on with the job, never doubting that you would do your best, and demonstrating in this way, his absolute trust. With unaffected humility, he would tell you of his own mistakes, but would rarely mention yours, except when he simply had to, and then in the kindest way. He was very proud of the company and of its history, and of his father's earlier connection with it; he loved the old dignified fittings, the jars and the carboys and the mirrors, but nevertheless was prepared to change and modernise as opportunity presented itself. His ready availability, his quiet and calm approach, his wit and humour and humanity, his instant willingness to share one's problems whether business or private—these are some of the qualities for which we shall remember him. To his beloved wife, we extend in particular, our heartfelt sympathy, and we pray God that now he will rest—as he lived—serene and peaceful.

VENUS.—On March 18, Mr. Cedric William Rogers Venus, M.P.S., 29 Lipsion Road, Plymouth, Devon. Mr. Venus qualified in 1930. He leaves a widow and a daughter. Mr. Mervyn Madge (secretary, Plymouth Branch, Pharmaceutical Society) writes:—Mr. Cedric W. R. Venus was one of the older respected members of this branch, many of whom attended his funeral. He was a quiet unassuming pharmacist who was held in high esteem by his colleagues. Ill health prevented him over the years from being an active member of the Branch, but nevertheless it had his wholehearted support. He never really recovered from being badly beaten up and robbed when he was closing his pharmacy on Christmas Eve a few years ago. This long time suffering he bore with great patience and perseverance.

TRADE NOTES

In 25-gm. Tube. — Parke Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, are now issuing Chloromycetin cream (veterinary) in tube of 25 gm.

Transposed. — By inadvertence the "left" and "right" pictures of display units by Goya, Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1 (C. & D., March 9, p. 226) were transposed.

In the Advertisement Pages. — A number of manufacturers are announcing their new post-Budget prices in this issue, and subscribers are recommended to study those pages as well as the loose supplement.

Patent Extension. — The three-year extension to May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, of the patent for chlorpromazine (see C. & D., March 16, p. 236) is for three years from 1967 and not as previously stated.

Goodwill Acquired. — Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, are now marketing Minnim cubes, previously sold by Trentham Laboratories, Ltd., having acquired the goodwill in the product and the associated rights.

A New Strength. — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are making available from April 1, a 250-mgm. in 5 mls strength of Crystapen V syrup in 100-ml bottle designed to give five days' treatment to adults and older children when tablet medication is not suitable. From the same date orders for Crystapen G tablets, not specifying the type of presentation required, will be met with supplies of film-coated (not plain) tablets. It is suggested that prescriptions should be dealt with on the same basis.

Label Printing Discontinued. — Suttley & Silverlock, Oldhill, Dunstable, Beds, have closed down and the company can accept no further orders for pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary labels and/or ancillary items. The company say they have "reluctantly been forced to come to the decision because of the increasing difficulties encountered in integrating the work into the type of print now being produced by the group." Outstanding orders will be completed by the associate company, Index Printers, at the same address.

In Metric Sizes. — Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham NG2 3AA, are introducing on April 1 a pack of V-K syrup 125 granules for 100 mls, providing in a single bottle five days' treatment at usual dose levels. The granules when reconstituted with 60 mls of water provide 100 mls of syrup containing 125-mgm. of phenoxymethylpenicillin as potassium salt in each 5 mls. (Stabillin V-K syrups 62.5 and 125 granules for 60 mls continue available.) — GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that, from April 1, the Betnovate range of ointment and cream preparations becomes available in 100-gm. tube packs in addition to the 15-gm. and 30-gm. tubes.

Correction. — Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, announce that only the 500-tablet pack of Dilacal is discontinued.

A Wholesaler Reorganises. — Customers of Macarths, Ltd., in the Manchester area have been advised that the depôt there will no longer carry a comprehensive range of photographic goods. Limitations of space and economic considerations have made it imperative for photographic stocks to be restricted to films and flash-bulbs. The company state that the growing demand for ethical and standard medicines must receive first priority. H. P. Dorling, Ltd., Selinas Lane, Dagenham, state that for the time being, supplies of the listed range of cameras, photographic accessories, sensitive materials and optical equipment continue available and inquiries will be welcomed by the staff in the department.

Bonus Offers

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Anthisan cream (25-gm. tube) and Avomine tablets (tin of ten). Ten invoiced as nine. Till August 31.

TRENTHAM LABORATORIES, LTD., Nottingham (distributors Vestric, Ltd.). Slim Disks twenty-eight 5s. size invoiced as twenty-four; eight 12s. 6d. size invoiced as six.

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, *Hayphryn*. Twenty-four invoiced as twenty; orders of single dozens: twelve invoiced as eleven. Till April 30. *Lenium*. Twelve invoiced as ten on order for twelve

tubes and thirty-six sachets; twelve for price of 10½ in order for twenty-four tubes; twelve invoiced as eleven on parcel of seventy-two sachets.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Pillar pack for Super Silver blades. Twenty-five invoiced as twenty-two.

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD., Westoughton, Bolton, Lancs, *Slim Maid*. Thirteen invoiced at twelve. *Go Tropic*. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Until June 28.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD., Queenborough, Kent. Selsun. Special discount on minimum quantities on three packs of 1 doz., any size or blend of sizes. Until May 31.

GERHARDT-PENICK, LTD (distributors Dendron, Richards & Appleby, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts). Fresh n' Dainty. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till April 30.

TONI CO., 101 Syon Lane, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, Focus Colorcade. 15 per cent. extra on order for basic parcel placed before April 19.

KELDON, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex. Thera-Blem spots and pimples remedy. Eighteen invoiced as twelve with purchase tax payable only on twelve. Introductory bonus open to all retail chemists till June 30. Also available through wholesalers.

Premium Offers

ELIDA, LTD., P.O. Box IDY, Portman Square, London, W.1. Pin-up home perm. Eight hair retaining rollers with special holder at special price of 8s. 11d.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Benzthiazide Tablets. — Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, are introducing on April 1, benzthiazide tablets, 20 mgm., in bottle of 100.

Enteric-coated Erythromycin. — Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent, have introduced enteric-coated Filmtabs Erythromid (erythromycin) for dispensing on prescriptions for erythromycin tablets B.P. and B.N.F. Pack is bottle of 100.

Heptabarbitalone Capsules. — The pharmaceuticals division of Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Roundthorn Industrial Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23, is introducing on April 1, Medomin capsules for treating insomnia of varying aetiology. Each capsule contains 200 mgm. of heptabarbitalone. Packs are containers of ten and 100 capsules.

Oral Systemic Corticosteroid. — Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 28 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1, have launched in Britain a new oral systemic corticosteroid Sintisone. The product is presented as white scored tablets each containing 6.65 mgm. of prednisolone stearoylglycolate; it is indicated in all conditions for which corticosteroid treatment is to be recommended, particularly bronchial asthma, allergic disorders, rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever (it is contraindicated in active tuberculosis, peptic ulcer, acute psychosis, Cushing's disease, nephritis, severe diabetes and tendency to thromboembolic episodes). Modification of the basic structure of cortisol and cortisone, say the manufacturers, has pro-

duced a variety of substances that have reduced mineralocorticoid activity and enhanced glucocorticoid characteristics. The anti-inflammatory action of Sintisone is claimed greater and of longer duration than that of prednisolone when both are given in equally molecular doses. A prolonged high serum concentration is obtained and capillary protective activity is also prolonged.

Borotannic Complex. — Pharmax, Ltd., Crayford, Kent, are marketing under the name Phytex a borotannic complex for the treatment of mycotic skin and nail infections and chronic paronychia. The product emerges as a result of the company's agreement with Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., and Lloyd Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., whose similar preparations, Onycho-Phytex and Medistan are being discontinued from March 31. Phytex is presented in single, cartoned bottle of 20 mls with an applicator brush in the cap. It has the same formulation as Onycho-Phytex and Medistan, so that prescription for those preparations may be met with Phytex.

ANIMAL REMEDIES

Cough Linctus for Dogs. — The Sherleys department of Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey, have launched a cough linctus for dogs, the formula of which has been developed in conjunction with veterinary experts at the Animal Health Trust. The product incorporates a depressant to the cough centre and a cardiac stimulant and is presented in easy-to-use dropper bottle.

BABY PRODUCTS

A New Series.—A new Pears series of baby products (soap, powder and shampoo) is being launched by Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., P.O. Box 1 D.Y., Portman Square, London, W.1.

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

Household Aerosol.—Cupal, Ltd., Shaw Street Works, Blackburn, Lancs, have launched a new pressurised spray Astral kitchen deodorant aerosol (with



K70), described as a new scientific technique for destroying offensive odours not just masking them. The aerosol contents have a "clean" lemon fragrance.

Opening Items in New Series.—Beecham Group, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are entering the household products market by launching in the Southern Television area the first items in a new range of household aerosols. The products concerned are White Diamond bathroom cleaner and GermaSpray air freshener.



A new division, Beecham Household Products, has been set up to sell the new products, and further introductions are planned in the near future. The bathroom cleaner is a foaming product claimed to work equally well on baths,

basins, chrome, plastic and polythene, is in a 16-oz. can and it has received the Vitreous Enamel Development Council's seal of approval. The air freshener is in an 8-oz. can and is claimed the first product of its type to incorporate a germicide that is effective against germs both in the air and on surfaces.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Re-dressed.—Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., 152 North Lane, Aldershot, Hants, are issuing Christy's liquid lanoline in newly designed plastic container of larger capacity.

Deodorant Powder.—Gerhardt-Penick, Ltd., Thornton Laboratories, Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey, have launched in their Fresh 'n Dainty range a deodorant powder described as soothing, medicated, soft, absorbant and delicately perfumed, especially effective in destroying menstrual and other body



odours. The powder is recommended for use on sanitary napkins, girdles and bras, as a body talc after bathing, and as a foot powder, and as being particularly gentle for the outer vaginal area and under arms. Pack is a decorated tin, 1 doz. in display outers. Distributors are Dendron Richards & Appleby, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.

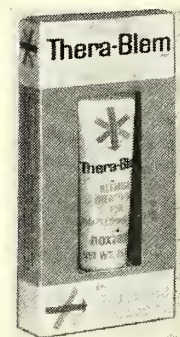
Results-in-three-days Skin Lotion.—Propa P.H., a new lotion designed to adjust the acid balance of the skin, and understood to have shown, in tens of thousands of tests in the United States, that it can provide noticeable results on pimples, acne and blackheads within three days, followed by lasting protection against them, was developed by Bio Products Inc., New York, U.S.A. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Ketchum & Co., Inc.) is now manufactured in the United Kingdom by Evans Medical, Ltd., and distributed nationally by Vestric, Ltd., through chemists only. A 6-oz. bottle is sufficient for two weeks' treatment.

Soft-centre Lipstick.—Gala soft-centre lipsticks, launched by Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Surbiton, Surrey, are claimed the first-ever two-textured lipsticks. Their "luscious, silky smooth" soft centres are wrapped in a rim of firmer lipstick. The lipsticks, which are pearlescent, are available in russet, beige, peach, mauve, red, rose, pink and coral shades. The red has been specially cerated for the latest "very red" lip look.

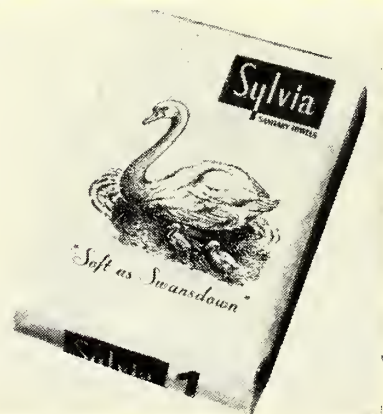
Four Times as Effective.—Beecham Toiletries Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have reformulated their Cool Charm roll-on deodorant to provide four times as much antiperspirant protection. The

new super-active Cool Charm, they say, is chlorhydrol which, "unlike a simple deodorant" that merely masks and prevents underarm odour, "actually checks perspiration in the arm-pits." The product also contains a germicide to kill the bacteria that create odour. The container holds nearly 30 per cent. more of the product per bottle than its predecessor. A refill pack clicks easily into the roll-ball housing of the original bottle without making it liable to spillage or breakage.

Treatment for Acne.—A new product, Thera-Blem, is aimed by the makers, Noxell Corporation, directly at the valuable teenage market. Thera-Blem is a medicated, flesh-tinted cream for the treatment and prevention of acne and similar facial blemishes. It does more than clear up and conceal spots and pimples. By its germicidal action on and in the skin surface it helps to prevent new blemishes from forming. The product comes to Britain after a twelve month test marketing in the U.S.A., during which tests of consumer usage showed a 2-1 preference over other products. Boys and girls who used it praised its quick, efficient action, its invisibility and the fact that it blends and covers without cracking, flaking or streaking. The pack is a plastic tube in outer with "see-through" panel. Distributors are Keldon, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex.

**SUNDRIES**

In Redesigned Pack.—Cuxson, Gerard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Warley, Worcs, have redesigned all their packs of Sylvia towels. The new design features a swan and cygnets with the slogan "soft as swansdown" added to the familiar "perfection and



protection." Sizes are boldly featured on the bags for the convenience of both stockists and purchasers. The size 0 towel has been discontinued and is replaced by a "popular" size; sizes and prices of other items in the series are unchanged.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Clearing House Dates

SIR,—On the face of it Xrayer's suggestion (*C. & D.*, March 23, p. 251) that the date of the National Pharmaceutical Union clearing-house clearance be made later in the month is an attractive one. Unfortunately, after one month the situation would revert to normal, since suppliers also would receive their payments later and therefore presumably be in no better position to send out their next month's statements any more quickly than they do now. Some manufacturers do, of course, work to a thirteen "month" accounting system, so that they may sometimes find it impossible to keep to the calendar month schedule, but to the others I would add my plea to those of your correspondents that far greater efforts be made to send out statements as early as possible. This would afford yet another opportunity for them to foster good customer relations.

J. WRIGHT, *Secretary*,
National Pharmaceutical Union,
London, N.14

For Small Manufacturers

SIR,—I would like to draw the attention of your readers to the existence of the Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Preparations which was founded in 1920 to help the small manufacturing chemist and has held three or four meetings a year ever since. In later years the meetings have been held mainly in Manchester to suit the convenience of the greater number of members. Objects of the Society are:

1. To give help, and if necessary, professional advice to the small manufacturing chemist.
2. To give representation to local and government departments when the interests of members are affected or threatened.
3. To facilitate the exchange of ideas and keep in touch with modern advancements throughout the industry.
4. To organise speakers at the meetings.

I shall be pleased to welcome new members, subject to election by the Association, and to supply further information to anyone interested.

The subscription is small, and the positions are honorary.

F. CALLADINE, M.P.S., *Secretary*,
6 Church Street,
Ashton Under Lyne, Lancs

Retail Price Freedom

SIR,—The decisions of the Restrictive Practices Court having resulted in many lines being freed from price control, I think that many chemists today must reflect on the significance of that fact in relation to their future trading. Over the past few years a number of chemists have closed down, presumably owing to the fact they were unable to trade profitably. That will probably be accelerated with the abolition of resale price maintenance on other classes of goods handled in substantial quantities by them. Many repu-

table companies have controlled the distribution of their products in the chemists' interests, but not all have received the support which that goodwill gesture merits. It was easier simply to hand over brand leaders rather than create demand for a comparable controlled product. National advertising costs the same, irrespective of the distribution aspect, and therefore those exercising control are at a considerable disadvantage as "the wider the distribution the greater the sale" is accepted as a truism. Is this not an appropriate moment for many chemists to rethink their future purchasing and sales policy if they wish present systems of controlled distribution to be continued.

SALES MANAGER,

A Legal Point

SIR,—We seem to be unanimously against the plastic card-machine script endorsement scheme. What are we doing about it? We are losing the initiative and an opportunity of unity and strength has been lost. We should have immediately organised branch meetings to which local M.P.s should have been invited. The Press—national and local—should have been saturated with letters and articles. I had a letter published locally and was given every courtesy of the sub-editor who discussed the matter on the 'phone. Unfortunately my branch did not follow it up. M.P.s should have been bombarded. It seems, however, that, as usual we shall be trampled on. This time we shall have only ourselves to blame as time has been on our sides—the eight months to institute the system will be frittered away. But a final argument against any scheme in which we shall handle money or cards is this. If we refuse to dispense a prescription because of no money or card offered and the patient dies through lack of medicament—are we liable to be prosecuted for manslaughter and/or damages? Remember a child or a friend could bring the script in who could have no idea of the necessity and urgency of the medicines involved—a thought for legal advisers—as sometimes a coroner can be very unsympathetic.

S. COHEN,
Bolton, Lancs

Brand Names, etc.

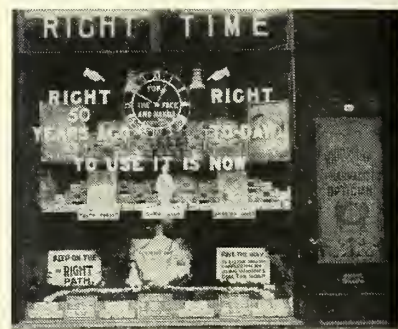
SIR,—E. C. Tenner's suggestion in his column "Open Shop" (*C. & D.*, March 23, p. 264) that there should be one name only for any drug (except for ancient synonyms) seems worthy of further consideration. I have always considered standardisation to be usually most desirable whether one is considering the effect of digitalis leaf on the heart or the composition of aspirin or any other drug. Thus the wording "Penicillin V mixture B.N.F. or B.P. (vanilla or pink)" would be acceptable whole or abbreviated, given uniform practice on which to supply when neither was specified. New appro-

priate standards should allow some scope (as in the old lin. camph. ammon. (meth.) formula), for solvent, taste and colour which should be specified, have limits and not be infinite in scope. Outside the specification the product would be regarded as different from the official, and a proprietary name would be used. The B.P. or other standards could be drawn up to permit the original discovery to continue and, where desirable, the brand name to appear in addition on that original maker's product alone, so long as he did not alter it from the specification currently in force. Whether all changes of formulation should entail change of name is of course debatable and may perhaps depend upon the case under consideration. Excessive plugging of unnecessary new proprietaries should not in future occur. Arguments about difficulties of labelling for home and export markets cut no ice, because manufacturers can do it, even in the home market, where it suits them to separate the prescription from the counter-sale medicine. My suggested system would give a fillip to major discoveries in Britain and need not harm standardisation between the British and the International Pharmacopoeias, which in any case are dependent on international co-operation where entries are common. Thus the brand name as an incentive to progress, even where patent law is not operative, could continue without too much Babel or too much inhibition of desirable standardisation.

GENERAL-PRACTICE PHARMACIST

First Prize Display—in 1912

SIR,—I was eighty-five on March 5. In my time I have won many awards in window-dressing competitions. I send you a photograph of my first major success (competition first prize £50). The photo I took with a Thornton-Pickard $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate camera on Imperial



S.R. plates and ordinary P.O.P. toned with gold chloride later. It may not look much at first sight, but think of the time it took me to make the letters from thick white demy (not seen these days) and paste on the window. The Wright home was made from fairly thick white cardboard and price tickets the same. Notice my name and profession engraved on glass by Baxendale of Manchester. I hope my letter may bring me in touch with old associates.

W. H. HARRISON,
42 Corkland Road,
Chorlton-cum-Hardy,
Manchester, 21



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: 01-353 6565

Tax Must be the Spur

FOR chemists in retail practice the new purchase tax rates are making life more than just difficult and will continue to do so until new retail prices become generally known. That is the prime problem pharmacists have to overcome in their day-to-day dealings with customers. Preoccupation with that aspect of business, however, should not deflect them from making a serious reappraisal of their general business activities so that, over a longer term, they know where they stand.

The Chancellor has budgeted to cut consumption by 2 per cent. a year. He also proposes to take powers to limit increases in wages and salaries — and in dividends — to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If his methods are successful, retailers will have to face a restricted consumer turnover knowing that the Chancellor will also be aiming to stop “unjustified” price rises in a situation in which he has intentionally increased the costs of running businesses.

Chemists must recognise that the increased purchase-tax charges, designed to yield in all £163 million, are also going to invalidate their turnover figures as a basis of assessing progress by comparison with previous years. That situation again emphasises, if it were ever necessary, that the important criterion for a business is net profit per sale and not merely turnover.

The aspect of profitability brings out the question of efficiency, and again the Chancellor, with his 50 per cent. increase in the rate of selective employment tax (from 25s. to 37s. 6d. a week for men, with other rates in proportion) highlights the essential importance, for all those who run pharmacies, of making sure they are using staff efficiently and advantageously.

Replacement stocks are immediately going to involve larger capital outlay, and in that process pharmacies, with their inherently slower “shelf-turnover” or “stock turn-round” rate, are likely to be harder hit than retailers in, say, the food trades. There is the further complication that the prices of goods already adversely affected by devaluation must also be subject to higher transport costs and, before long, increased charges for heating and telephone and postage. But if retailers consider themselves to be at the centre of the Chancellor’s squeeze they should spare a thought for the pharmaceutical wholesalers, who are going to find the Chancellor’s impositions particularly onerous. During the past decade the wholesalers have been faced with growing difficulties of competition, staffing, and the ever-increasing complexity of stock. To keep going at all they have had to install the most modern methods of

goods handling and accountancy, and it is unlikely they can make much more progress from that point of view. They may well have no alternative but to reduce services or persuade pharmacists to accept a reduced frequency of deliveries.

The selective employment tax is not popular but it brings the Treasury a lot of money. As with some other taxes in the past it is apt to stay, if only because succeeding Chancellors cannot think of an easy substitute that brings in so much revenue. It is good news, therefore, that the Chancellor has set up an inquiry into the operation of the tax. The view is widespread that it has failed in its avowed purpose of diverting workers from “service” industries to manufacture. If the inquiry shows that, even at the new 50 per cent. rate, the tax has not succeeded, there is the hope that it may be abandoned. However, so long as it lasts it must focus employers’ attention on securing the maximum efficiency and output from those on their payroll, and that means maximum need to satisfy themselves that they are running their businesses on the right lines.

Stiff Challenge to Photographic Dealers

THE annual photographic supplement of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST appears this year at a time when photographic chemists have been administered an unexpected blow to their trading prospects. The Chancellor’s increase of purchase tax on cameras and sensitised materials from $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 50 per cent. was, as Kodak, Ltd., have pointed out, much sharper than had been expected. In addition cine and still projectors, which until now have been exempt from the tax, bear the full rate of 50 per cent. When other tax increases are also considered, to quote Messrs. Kodak: “it is obvious that a very testing year lies ahead.”

In such a situation it is imperative that dealers should redouble their efforts to project their photographic image to the public. All of the major manufacturers offer ample and attractive material to help create effective displays. The 1968 marketing plans of Kodak, Ltd., are described in the supplement. Those of Ilford, Ltd., include proposals for the user to return colour film for processing direct to the company’s Basildon works. Messrs. Ilford’s plans have aroused some conflict of opinion as to their effects on the photographic dealer, but the company report that the plans have been received “with interest and courtesy by the vast majority of chemists so far visited.” Agfa, Ltd., are active in their efforts to stimulate sales of their products in Britain.

Whatever the short-term outlook chemists should look beyond it to their prospects in future seasons when, as we all hope, Britain is less under an economic cloud. As is argued in the supplement, one thing all should concentrate on is to put over photography to beginners, and in particular the young, as a pursuit full of interest and delight. Despite the fact that the Chancellor aims to achieve a 1 per cent. reduction in the standard of living in the coming year, young people who have yet to shoulder the responsibilities of adult life will still have, most of them, a surplus of cash that can be spent on a hobby. What the chemist should set himself to do is to arouse their interest by the attractiveness of his displays and to keep it alive by periodical changes of the apparatus on show. In doing so he will be demonstrating that he is well able to cater for their needs, which will widen to his advantage when money becomes easier.

NEW FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS

"Bath, Dress, Feed": Baby's Three-part Routine

SYLVIA MEREDITH, M.I.H.E., L.M.R.S.H., Health Education Advisory Service, Royal College of Midwives for Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts. Film strip. Sixty frames.

THE film strip falls into three parts, which can be used as three separate lectures if desired. They deal respectively with preparing; bathing, dressing and feeding; and clearing away. The viewer illustrates first a bathing routine of preparing beforehand all the items of equipment, all the products, that will need to be at hand during the bathing session. It recommends mixing daily the feeds for the



Shot from the film strip illustrating how to take the baby from the bath on to the lap.

next twenty-four hours and shows the technique for doing so. Finally it stresses the importance of clearing away systematically. Price of strip and teaching notes: £3. As sponsors, Messrs. Maws contribute half the price when the strip is ordered for health education purposes. Orders (quoting "701") should be placed with Mrs. Meredith, Health Education Advisory Service, 3 Elgin Road, Sutton, Surrey.

"Talking about Epontol"

FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex. 16 mm. Colour. Running time: nineteen minutes.

RE-EDITED and shortened since its first showing in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in October 1967, the film has been shorn of much non-clinical detail and highlighted in its clinical sequences. Objects of the producers was to demonstrate the use of propanidid in dental anaesthesia and as an induction agent in general surgery. The dental sequences show propanidid being administered first as a "single shot" for the extraction of one tooth; then by an intermittent technique for multiple extractions. The apparatus used for the intermittent technique is demonstrated in detail then shown in use for multiple extractions in two patients. The rapid and complete recovery that is a feature of propanidid is first shown, then substantiated by diagrams from a study using the technique in dental out-patients. Most effectively presented and edited for its purpose, the film may be borrowed for showing to suitable audiences. Applications should be made to Mr. R. A. Dodds, the company's publicity manager.

Any Business Questions?

I own my shop premises and I have been asked by a developer to grant a head lease to him at a high rent, taking a sublease back in respect of the shop. The sublease would be for a limited period only, whereas the head lease would extend to 120 years, the rent rising to almost four times the initial rent in that time. I am told that this would fix a high capital value on the freehold which I could then realise profitably. Are there any disadvantages?

THE disadvantages are that you would become liable for betterment levy on the difference between the current-use value of the freehold and its development value upon the granting of the lease. The rate of levy is 40 per cent and the liability could be large indeed.

From Apothecary to Pharmacist—Series 2

By T. D. WHITTET, B.SC., PH.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

POLAND

AS in the Soviet Union, the Polish word for a pharmacy is APTEKA. The title APTEKARZ was formerly used for the owner of a pharmacy, but since the War all pharmacie have been nationalised. They are now controlled by the APTEK ZARZAD (Pharmacy Administrator) and individual pharmacies are known as SPOLECZNA APTEKA (Social Pharmacy), each being given a number. The title APTEKARZ is still used for the manager of such a pharmacy and rarely for individual pharmacists. It is more usual to refer to the latter as DR. FARMACJI or MGR. FARMACJI according to qualification. The degree of MAGISTER FARMACJI was introduced into Poland in 1918. The words APTECZKA DOMOWA are used for a household first-aid set in Poland. The Polish pharmaceutical industry is nationalised. It is controlled by a board that operates several factories known as ZAKLADY FARMACEUTYCZYNE. The name of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society is Polski Towarzystwo Farmaceutyczne. The Instytut Lekow (Institute of Medicaments) is responsible for the control of purity of drugs and for research on medicaments. Drug stores exist in Poland. They are called DROGUERIA or DROGERIE, the owner, manager and even employees are called DROGISTA.



A pharmacy in Cracow. [Photo by courtesy, Professor L. Krowczyński]

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a pharmacy in Poland took the latin name APOTHECA, conducted by an APOTHECARIUS. APTEKA (pharmacy) and APTEKARZ (apothecary) came into existence at the turn of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and have survived unchanged to the present day. Other terms found in official documents at various times are *myropolium*, *aromataria*, *apotheca aromataria*, *officina aromataria*, *taberna aromataria*, *pharmacopolium*, *officina pharmacopoea*, *apotheca industriae* and *officina pharmaceutica*. The beginnings of the pharmaceutical university studies in 1783 created a new "quality" in the society, and brought in also the term FARMACJA. From that time the pharmacy takes on such activities as the analysis of drugs and foods, toxicological and biological analyses. Today, pharmacists with the degree Master of Pharmacy can obtain two higher degrees: Doctor of Pharmacy and Docent of Pharmacy, plus the title professor of pharmacy. A pharmaceutical technician must study two years in the pharmaceutical school. He then has the right to work in the pharmacy as an auxiliary. In 1950 all pharmacies became the property of Polish State and the title *aptekarz* is gradually disappearing, leaving only the title *farmaceuta*.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

TRIBUTE was paid to the late Mr. Donogh O'Malley (Minister for Education and a former Minister for Health) at the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in Dublin on March 2. In moving that the Council's sympathy should be conveyed to Mr. O'Malley's widow and family and also to the *Taoiseach* on the loss of an able colleague, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. M. L. Cashman) said that the Society had had contact with Mr. O'Malley both as Minister for Education and Minister for Health. His death had come as a great shock. Messrs. T. R. Miller (vice-president) and M. Costello joined in the tributes. THE PRESIDENT said he had arranged for the Society to be represented by Messrs. Frank Loughman and Maurice Power at the funeral that day.

MR. V. G. McELWEE recalled pointing out at the February meeting (see *C & D*, February 24, p. 172) that, in County Donegal, diabetic patients could obtain their requirements from dispensaries only if they held general-medical-services cards. Other members had then been of the opinion that card-holders were entitled to be supplied from community pharmacies. Health Authority officials in Donegal had since told him they would like card-holders to benefit under the scheme, as the Authority was re-equipped from the Department. It would help local authorities, they had said, if all diabetic patients could secure their requirements at community pharmacies. "But this is not the case. I was told only those outside the lower income group are entitled to benefit under the scheme."

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. G. Coleman) said that the position as stated by Mr. McElwee had originally been recommended, but that about three months later the Government Information Bureau, in reply to a question on the Health Services by a journalist, had made inquiries from the Department of Health and found that this was not the situation. MR. D. J. KENNELLY said that, if a patient wrote saying he was a diabetic and produced a doctor's certificate, he would get an insulin card, but if he said he held a general-medical services card he would not.

THE PRESIDENT said that the circular referred to by Mr. McElwee had been sent from the Department to local authorities, but a different circular had been sent to community pharmacists. He did not recall that any restrictions had been imposed in the circular on the categories to be catered for by community pharmacists. It was agreed that the registrar should seek clarification of the position.

Reporting that he had interviewed a firm of accountancy consultants with a view to preparing the pharmacists' case for inclusion in the new health services, THE PRESIDENT said that, in assessing the terms under which pharmacists would participate, account would have to be taken of stock wastage and the tie-up of capital.

Pharmacists Overloaded?

A reply from the Minister for Health to a letter from the Society pointed out the risk to public safety when pharmacists in dispensaries were overloaded with work but that he was satisfied, after investigating the particular case quoted to him, that the demands on the pharmacist appeared no greater than those made on other pharmacists.

MR. M. F. WALSH described the matter as serious. It was not in the public interest that the pharmacist cited should have such demands imposed upon him. MR. R. J. EMPLÉ suggested making a psychological study to find out how many prescriptions an average pharmacist was capable of dispensing in a day. It should not be overlooked that, if he made a mistake in dispensing, a pharmacist might easily lose his licence. Trade unions were currently insisting that skilled operatives should have assistants.

THE PRESIDENT said that the Department had apparently considered only the number of prescriptions handled by the pharmacist, overlooking the fact that most prescriptions contained more than one item to be dispensed. The registrar was directed to convey to the pharmacist concerned the terms of the Minister's reply.

DR. W. E. BOLES asked if the registrar would once again request the Minister for Health to give wider powers to the Society's inspector under the Dangerous Drugs Act as colleagues in his area were experiencing demands for substances that were subject to D.D.A. control in England.

THE REGISTRAR said he had already written to the Department who had replied that they were awaiting the implementation of the new poisons regulations before taking any decision. He undertook to renew the Council's request.

A Fine Address

MR. McELWEE congratulated Dr. Boles on the fine address he had delivered at the recent seminar on the hazards of drug abuse, and MR. KENNELLY said members of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* (the Poisons Board) had told him they had been impressed with Dr. Boles's paper. DR. BOLES reported that Professor Wilson (head of pharmacology department, Trinity College, Dublin) had asked if it would be possible to have an analysis of forged prescriptions in terms of ethnic groups.

THE PRESIDENT replied that the Society would always be willing to co-operate in measures that would help to safeguard the public in the matter. If Professor Wilson would indicate how he proposed to set about the investigation, the Council would be in a better position to co-operate.

It was agreed, subject to the law adviser's opinion, to institute proceedings against a trader for breaches of the Poisons Regulations.

THE PRESIDENT reminded pharmacists of their obligations in law to observe strictly the Control of Sale Regulations, 1966. He directed the attention of members in particular to a statement on p. xxxvii of the appendix to the Society's 1968 calendar.

DR. BOLES proposed that two bound volumes containing every pharmaceutical forensic regulation, in addition to the Pharmacy Acts, should be produced. The books should be kept up to date on legislation as to both human and veterinary medicines. One copy should be kept permanently in the Society's library and the other made available for loan purposes. THE REGISTRAR said that publication of the complete regulations had been deferred until section 2 of the Pharmacy Act came into force. It would be a big task to codify all the regulations, but it was hoped to publish a new book of Acts and Regulations. At present all the regulations were in loose-leaf form.

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL said he had been present at a recent inquest at which it had been apparent that preparations that should be controlled by schedule were available at supermarkets and similar outlets.

Replying to MR. H. P. CORRIGAN, THE REGISTRAR said that many years ago the Council had obtained legal opinion to the effect that it could refuse to admit a licentiate to Membership of the Society.

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, seconded by DR. BOLES, the Council congratulated Professor R. F. Timoney (dean of the College) on a lecture on the chemistry of sulphones he had recently given to the Dublin branch, Royal Institute of Chemistry.

DR. BOLES reported on the progress made by Dublin Health Authority (on which he was the Council's representative) in drawing up a formulary. The Irish Medical Association, he said, had been represented on the committee.

The following changes of address were noted: Mrs. Evelyn Malone, L.P.S.I., to 72 Dublin Road, Sutton, co. Dublin; Teresa J. Breslin, L.P.S.I., to Carn Mhuire, 5 Kilmacud Avenue, Stillorgan, co. Dublin; Mrs. Frances Moran, L.P.S.I., to Provincial Bank House, Dungarvan; Mary P. McGrath, L.P.S.I., to Main Street, Charleville, co. Cork; M. J. Duane, M.P.S.I., to 6 Lower Kennelsfort Road, Palmerstown, co. Dublin; J. J. Keogh, M.P.S.I., to Ballinrillick, co. Sligo; P. D. Hickey, M.P.S.I., to 12 Sycamore Road, Rathnapish, Carlow; Mrs. Anastasia O'Brien, Assistant, to Cudville, Nenagh, co. Tipperary; Mrs. Bridget E. O'Keeffe, Assistant, to 42 Wainsfort Road, Terenure, Dublin, 6; Hilary A. Hunter, Assistant, to 20 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4; Josephine A. Aherne, Assistant, to Roseboro, Model Farm Road, Cork; J. Clune, Registered Druggist, to 9 Abbey Avenue, Lanarone, Corbally.

The following were nominated for Membership: Mary P. Broderick, L.P.S.I., 26 Mary Street, Limerick; Ellen M. Buckley, L.P.S.I., Listowel, co. Kerry; Patrick Cronin, L.P.S.I., Stillorgan, co. Dublin; Pauline Fleming, L.P.S.I., Main Street, Roscommon; Canice Flynn, L.P.S.I., Rathgar, Dublin, 6; Peter P. Hayes, L.P.S.I., Salthill, co. Galway; Michael G. Hennessy, L.P.S.I., Rathkeale, co. Limerick; John J. McEvoy, Shercock, co. Cavan;

Thomas K. O'Keeffe, L.P.S.I., Salthill, co. Galway; Rayak O. Oshodi, L.P.S.I., Cheshire; Timothy Regan, L.P.S.I., Cong, co. Mayo.

The following were elected to Membership: Annie C. Brennan, L.P.S.I., Monasterdan, Ballaghaderreen, co. Roscommon; Mary P. Broc, L.P.S.I., Belvedere Road, Wexford; Bridget B. Collins, L.P.S.I., 24 O'Curry Street, Kilkee, co. Clare; E. Hayes, L.P.S.I., 41 Fernbrook Drive, Harrow, Middlesex; C. Mernagh, L.P.S.I., Campile Co-operative Society, co. Wexford; J. S. J. Mulrooney, L.P.S.I., Ennis Road, Limerick; A. O'Brien, L.P.S.I., Ballybronogue, Patrickswell, co. Limerick; Hannah M. O'Connor, L.P.S.I., 3 O'Connell Avenue, Limerick; M. T. O'Leary, L.P.S.I., 263 Foxfield Grove, Raheny, Dublin, 5; D. P. O'Shea, L.P.S.I., 6 Belgrave Road, Monkstown, co. Dublin.

Anne Margaret Quinn, 19 Mary Street, Clonmel, was granted preliminary registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary register. The meeting agreed to restore the names of Helen J. Molony (née McCarthy), L.P.S.I. and Oona J. Molloy (née McHugh), L.P.S.I., to the register.

It was agreed to hold the October meeting of the Council on October 15 in order to facilitate the holding of the annual meeting in Galway on October 7, as part of the Pharmacy Congress.

Conference at Canterbury

FIFTH IN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S REGIONAL SERIES

BETWEEN 120 and 130 members of the Pharmaceutical Society in the counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Essex attended the fifth in the Pharmaceutical Society's series of regional conferences, held in Canterbury on March 24 under the chairmanship of the president, MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON.

Mr. Aldington said the other regional conferences had been successful, but he knew that Canterbury would not be outdone. All would wish him formally to register their gratitude to the mayor of Canterbury for the impressive civic welcome he had accorded the conference the previous night, to the East Kent Branch and its chairman (Mr. R. Lewis) for being hosts.

He felt he must say a few words about the Medicines Bill. The Bill gave pharmacists a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to rebuild for the future of their profession. The Bill had entered upon its committee stage and there had been, to date, four meetings and Clause 8 had been reached and agreed to; there remained 111 clauses.

He called upon MR. DESMOND LEWIS to present his paper.

Manpower and Recruitment

Title of Mr. Lewis's review was "Manpower and Recruitment."

Mr. Lewis said he was just indicating the problem and offering no solutions. By looking at the five tables which had been circulated to those present, members would see that between 1919 and 1923 there had been 3,000 additions to the register. They were due to the enrolment of ex-Service men qualifying after demobilisation. After forty-five years a corresponding decrease might have been expected owing to deaths, but that was shown not to have occurred. Why? There were three possible reasons: economic factors (no superannuation for the mainly self-employed persons concerned and therefore no retirement at sixty-five); a fall in the value of money, leaving insufficient capital to retire on; and thirdly, a "loyalty factor" whereby members who were not in fact practising elected to remain

on the register. It was clear, therefore, that working pharmacists did not coincide with the membership figures. It was known that at least 2,000 registered pharmacists were overseas.

In the past, insufficient statistics had been kept but it was evident that more must now be collected. Of 29,475 who in 1967 had paid their retention fees, if 2,352 were deducted for overseas members, 1,784 who were aged seventy and over, 1,450 aged from 65-69 (and who were probably, though not necessarily, retired) and 2,389 part-timers (basis: up to thirteen weeks' work in the year), a residue of 21,498 full-time working pharmacists in Great Britain not above age of sixty-five remained.

As to premises, the first recorded figure (taken after the 1933 Act came into force) was the highest ever, namely 16,976. During the 1939-45 war the total fell by 1,689 and in 1954 rose to a second peak of 15,313. Since that year there had been a steady fall amounting in all to about one in nine pharmacies. In the five years 1963-67 around 1,500 pharmacies had been closed, yet there had been no public outcry. Why? How far would the figure have to drop before the outcry came? The closures had probably been mainly amongst the one-man pharmacies. In an endeavour to safeguard the needs of the public the Council had set up a committee on planned distribution.

Women Complicate the Problem

Another "man-power" problem was the number of women now in pharmacy. At present there were on the register 5,800, but in 1967 women students at schools of pharmacy were nearer 40 per cent. of the total number of entrants. The fact that they went mainly into hospital service had sharpened the problem in general-practice pharmacy. To train them was expensive. Many left pharmacy for a time for family reasons and if and when they came back it was generally as part-time workers.

A satisfactory recruitment into phar-

macy would be reflected in an even distribution by age in all the groups (general practice, hospital, manufacturing, wholesaling, teaching and "other") that had been investigated in the Council's man-power surveys. But it was clear that only in manufacturing was there a reassuring progress from commencement to retirement; in general-practice pharmacy there was a preponderance in the high age groups. The number of research students at schools of pharmacy was consistently rising. Overseas students were also up. But was the overseas student an addition to the register when he qualified? Mr. Lewis did not think so. "The figure of entries thus gets more dismal."

How Many Needed?

How many entrants were necessary to maintain the register, and at what size it should be maintained, were questions that were difficult to answer. How many pharmacists did the community demand? To maintain the register at its present size would require an annual intake of 1,150. The 1967 intake had been 803, of whom more than 100 were from overseas. Members should also take note of the recent Dainton report on the future of recruitment into science and technology, which was under "the most serious threat probably in this century."

A new situation, said Mr. Lewis, had now arisen with the admission of students under reciprocity agreements. A term had been set upon reciprocity under existing agreements and new agreements were being demanded. "Reciprocal" pharmacists were usually in Great Britain only for a period returning later to the territories from which they had come. In the main about 450 were working at any one time in this country.

Mr. Lewis next reviewed the efforts made by the Council to recruit new members to the profession by careers conventions, by making literature available and by careers displays. In 1967 there had been ninety-two

careers conventions, placing a heavy load on the Society's resources. The help of the branches and the schools was necessary in running them, and indeed experience had shown that inquirers accepted advice more readily from a local person than from a central source. Unfortunately the local man might not always know the current educational requirements of the Society, but headquarters was always ready to help in that situation. Literature, the second line of approach, was also an expensive method. In 1967 4,800 copies of a leaflet had been sent out at a cost of between 2s. and 2s. 3d. per copy. For the careers displays the Council had produced sets of slides, which were proving useful and popular. A survey carried out by the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association into where members had obtained the information about pharmacy that had persuaded them to enter it showed that most had been attracted by advice from a friend, relative or pharmacist. Literature issued by the largest multiple had influenced a much lesser number and still fewer had acted on advice from school-teachers. A new recruitment development was that seventy schools of pharmacy were now running "afternoons" for head teachers in secondary schools, and the scheme was proving successful. The Council had decided to grant up to £50 for each such venture. Thus the schools of pharmacy were becoming the centres of recruitment.

Questions and Comments

MR. T. C. M. WILFORD, Bexhill, said that, having run a careers exhibition in 1967, he had found the Society's careers leaflets, as supplied from headquarters, unsatisfactory, comparing unfavourably with those of other exhibitors. There had been few inquiries from visitors to the exhibition, and of the few most were "filtered out" by the educational requirement of three A levels. He thought part of the trouble was that the students were approached at too late a stage: it was necessary to influence the teachers at schools. MR. LEWIS pointed out that the Society produced "a small cheap give-away leaflet" for the casual inquirer but better and more detailed information for the serious inquirer.

MR. J. M. SIMPSON, Bexhill, quoted a rather different experience from taking part in a careers convention three years ago. He had been in a room with dental, veterinary and medical (naval) representatives and unlike the others had been inundated with inquiries, but all the questions concerned research. MR. LEWIS replied that pharmacy's research image was good, but did general practice attract? His experience that the usual questions asked about working in pharmacies were "How late shall I have to work?" "Do I have to work on Saturdays?" "What are the holidays?", etc.

MR. D. A. DAVIES, Tunbridge Wells, asked what the Society was doing about improving the image of general-practice pharmacy. Had the Council studied the question of larger units? MR. ALDINGTON replied "Yes." The question of planned distribution was

being closely studied. Government backing would be needed, but it was not being asked until a sensible plan had been drawn up and agreed.

MRS. LUCAS SMITH, Slough, said that the decision whether a student worked towards three A levels had to be made at age 13-14. An approach at age 15-16 was too late. From girls' schools she had found most entrants were attracted into pharmacy by the advice of parents, again at age 13-14.

MR. E. K. BLAKE, Canterbury, thought it odd that, whilst 77 per cent. of pharmacists were in general practice and engaged in selling, they were unable to "sell themselves." Techniques of display and marketing needed to be applied to recruiting. MR. ALDINGTON replied that the best public-relations officer was still the pharmacist himself.

MR. J. W. B. FISH raised a point on the tables and figures. He said the 1967 figure of 29,475 members needed a further breakdown because, in his experience, many of the women considered as working full-time were in fact working only about 20 hours a week. MR. LEWIS accepted that that might be the case but said he had no accurate figures.

MR. P. F. SLOPER, Folkestone, thought that planned distribution had been the "meat" of the problem for a long time, but if it took so long to find a solution as Mr. Aldington was suggesting the answer might come too late. What would happen if pharmacists could not maintain a dispensing service in rural areas? Many villages supported a viable pharmaceutical business but would the conditions of work there attract newcomers as present proprietors retired? The only solution, it appeared to him, was some form of grouping. MR. ALDINGTON replied that grouping must come, but pharmacists were traditionally individualistic. Moreover it was essential that any plans should be unanimously agreed before any approach was made to the Government.

MR. B. A. PORTER, Canterbury, said that, in his experience, youngsters considering pharmacy as a career expected shorter hours and more free time, together with opportunities for outside interests. Before that could come about members must persuade the Government that pharmacy was essential for community welfare, and not to put pharmacists at the mercy of alterations in manner and amount of payment for their services under the National Health Service.

What is "General Practice"?

MR. H. J. SEATH, Eastbourne, found difficulty in deciding what, in fact, "general practice" meant. To describe it in a careers booklet was difficult. It was not only dispensing; on the other hand it was not selling sunglasses in order to make a living. Did the Ministry consider that selling had to be continued in order to keep N.H.S. costs low? Was the Minister thinking of a salaried service eventually? MR. A. G. SAUNDERS, Whitstable, said the man-power problem would eventually be solved by reducing the

number of the premises register, otherwise adequate time off was not possible for pharmacists in general practice.

MR. W. L. PHELPS, Southend, speaking as "a strong feminist," thought the Council could make good recruiting use of an article that had appeared recently in an *Observer* supplement in which pharmacy had been given highest rating for women seeking a career plus marriage.

MISS K. G. FOXALL, Eastbourne, asked if the Council had any influence in organising the training of pharmacy students in hospitals. Her own hospital management committee never seemed to have the necessary money. MR. ALDINGTON replied that a committee was sitting, on the staffing of hospital pharmacy departments.

Work of Law Committee

Under the title "Our Legal Responsibilities" MR. DONALD SPARSHOTT (chairman of the Law Committee) said his main concern would be the work of the *Committee*, of which he was chairman (the *Law Department* also dealt with matters of professional conduct and discipline, which came under the Council's Ethical Committee and the Society's Statutory Committee). Of the Department's staff nearly half were engaged on maintaining the registers. The Society's solicitor (Mr. Howe) was, among his other functions, secretary to the Law Committee. Mr. Priest (secretary of the Statutory Committee) also edited the Poisons and T.S.A. Guide. Head of the Department was the chief inspector (Mr. Dale). Outside there were twelve area inspectors in England and Wales, one in Scotland; two agents visited drug stores. The Committee was concerned solely with the Society's statutory duties ("by means of inspection and otherwise, to take all reasonable steps to enforce the provisions of Part I of [the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933]") as opposed to its chartered objects.

Certain items in the secretary's report took the same form each month (reports on number of premises visited and on any legal proceedings taken during the month; of alleged infringements which the Committee were to consider and of warning letters written during the month on the general authority of the Council; additions and restorations to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists; and a report of samples of medicines taken under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941). Should a case which the Society had brought in the courts be dismissed the question of an appeal had to be considered (action had to be taken promptly, but there was usually time to refer the matter to the Committee). Mr. Sparshott gave details of two relatively recent examples of important issues going to appeal. He went on to ask members to notify the Committee of any instances they observed of the use of titles such as "Chemists's Sundries"; so that appropriate action could be taken. Reports of infringements, he made plain, were dealt with anonymously, thus preserving impartiality and sparing members of the Committee the embarrassment of discussing the

actions of pharmacists who were known to them.

The fact that all members of the Committee were practising pharmacists enabled them to appreciate the pharmacist's difficulties and to understand the motives behind his actions. That was to the benefit of the normally law-abiding pharmacist who had committed some breach. A man who had had a previous warning for an offence of the same kind as that under consideration would, by the same token, need to produce a convincing explanation if a warning letter were to suffice on the second occasion. The Committee's decision was usually unanimous, but there had recently been two cases in which pharmacists had dispensed forged prescriptions for Schedule 4 drugs in circumstances that should have put any alert pharmacist on his guard. A narrow margin had decided that a warning letter would meet the case.

Cases Dealt With

Offences occurring in Scotland had to be referred to the procurator fiscal for the area concerned, and the Committee had to decide whether the facts justified forwarding a report to him. The consent of the Attorney General had to be obtained prior to proceedings under certain sections of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941 (for example those cases involving sales of medicines in markets). Consent was not often withheld. All Committee decisions went to the Council as recommendations for confirmation and it was open to the Council to discuss any case again if they wished. Of 167 cases reported to the Law Committee in 1967, 102 had been dealt with by warning letters and sixty-four by proceedings in the courts. Twenty-four of the prosecutions concerned authorised sellers of poisons. In addition 257 infringements of the Acts were dealt with by letters written from the office.

The work of maintaining the Register was always under pressure—always with a deadline to meet, a mountain of mail to deal with each day and invariably some incomplete and badly written letters and forms to add to the burden of the day.

A number of members each year ignored the normal request for payment of retention fees, thereby involving the Society in quite unnecessary expense. No doubt the penalty fee paid by those later reinstated covered the cost in their cases but the expense in connection with the others was a dead loss.

Miscellaneous items in the minutes of the Committee for the past two years had included a number of matters arising out of changes, or proposed changes, in the Poisons Rules. A lengthy report on abortifacients and female pills by a voluntary organisation had led to discussions with the B.M.A. Whilst it had been going on a death had been reported from quinine administered for purposes of abortion. Outcome was a statement by the Society on the sale of female pills, correspondence with certain manufacturers about their products and, most

recently, the proposal to put quinine in the Poisons List. A reported increase in the sale and misuse of chlorodyne led the Committee to look into the situation. Subsequently the Poisons Board brought in changes reducing the percentage of chloroform that could be considered exempt from the requirements of Schedule 1. The fuss about morning glory seeds had arisen out of a complaint by a reporter and had involved the Society in a time-wasting exercise.

In 1966 the introduction of the revised drug testing scheme had involved the Society for the first time in N.H.S. matters. Although the inspectors acted directly as agents for the various executive Councils the Law Committee was responsible for recruiting new men and rearranging the inspectors' work. The Law Committee had been closely concerned with the arrangements made for the dispensing in pharmacies of prescriptions of drugs for addicts.

It was unusual that the elected representatives of a private organisation such as the Society should have the duty of administering an Act of Parliament. With the Medicines Bill on its way through Parliament it was proper to end by pointing out that the Society's duties under that piece of legislation might well be wider than under the present law. This could reasonably be taken as confirmation of the view that the Society has done its job efficiently and without bias in the past and could be expected to go on doing so.

Questions on Mr. Sparshott's paper concerned apparent anomalies in poisons restrictions affecting Betnesol, Piriton tablets and Nupercaine; and the definition of a market stall.

"Open" Session

In a later period of "open" discussion MR. D. J. BLAKE, Canterbury (local secretary of the conference) pressed that earlier notice of such conferences should be given to the branches concerned. A fortnight was not enough.

MR. J. R. CARPENTER, Croydon, urged that more control, such as poisons listing, should be applied to potent drugs such as phenindione.

MR. G. A. ASTBURY, Ashford, was concerned that businesses run at un-economic levels, such as those started after retirement by pharmacists who were satisfied with a mere supplement to their superannuation income, should

not be allowed to depress national average figures for pharmacists' remuneration.

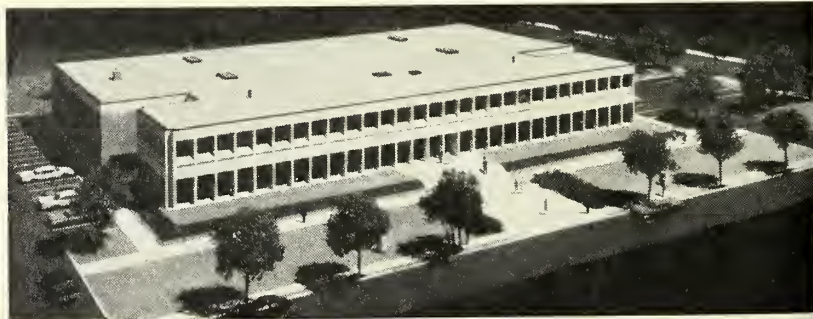
MR. L. G. W. KERSEY, Billericay asked what steps the Council was taking to get its views heard in the debates on the Medicines Bill, seeing that there was now no pharmacist in the House. MR. ALDINGTON said that two non-pharmacist M.P.'s in the Committee, and one other in the House itself, were putting the Society's point. One such point he told MR. J. W. FISH, Folkestone, was that pharmacist should be given a general authorisation, instead of a licence, to make certain classes of product. A licence would be necessary, he informed MR. H. SEATH, Eastbourne, for chemist's making their own proprietaries, and a person for whom medicines were "counter" prescribed would need to be present in the pharmacy at the time. He told MR. T. C. M. WILFORD, a pharmacist's nostrums were made outside under contract, the manufacturer would need a licence.

MR. G. D. GUTTERIDGE, Dove raised the question of pharmacist modern responsibility to draw prescribers' attention to contraindication (as, traditionally, to overdoses). MR. ALDINGTON said the need was to bring doctors and pharmacists closer together on such matters.

Registration of Premises

MR. DESMOND LEWIS said he was surprised there had been no comment on premises registration. At present an application even for a "zinc shed" had to be accepted if other requirements were complied with. The Bill would change that. An application would now be passed to the Ministry which, said yes or no. If the answer were "no" the applicant could appeal against the decision. There would thus be control over the opening of pharmacies, but not by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Why were three A levels necessary for entry into pharmacy, asked MR. P. S. NICHOLSON, Gravesend, when many universities were satisfied with two before admitting students. MR. LEWIS replied that three were required in the pharmaceutical, medical, veterinary and dental professions because they covered the three sciences basic to those professions. The entry standard might have to be changed but the Society was not contemplating an initiative towards change.



AMERICAN PREMISES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURER: A scale model of the \$1 million building now under construction for Ifford, Inc., at Paramus, New Jersey, U.S.A. Two-story section at front of the building is for executive offices, remainder for warehouse.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Did You Over-order? — G. Henson Littlewood, 6 Broad Street, Lyme Regis, Dorset, offer to exchange surplus photographic stock.

Photography Also. — Vestric, Ltd., Runcorn, Ches. are able to supply "an ever enlarging multiplicity" of photographic equipment.

Midland Processor.—A fast black-and-white and colour processing service is offered by Photique, 46 Potters Hill, Birmingham, 6.

Nation-wide.—Jonathan Fallowfield (T.P.L.), Ltd., The Street, Poyning, Sussex, are distributors in all parts of the country for over fifty manufacturers and importers of photographic goods.

Protection for Slides. — Storing 35-mm. slides "fully protected" and indexed for reference is possible in a box made by Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys.

Lens Reconditioning. — Services offered by Vanguard Instruments, 233 High Street, Brentford, Middlesex include reconditioning and coating optical lenses. A 48-hour service can be given when required.

Picture Frames.—C. H. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Holbark Lane, Leeds, 11, supply white wood frames in "all popular sizes" for mounting photographs. An illustrated list is available on request.

Negative Storage Albums. — Albums and binders for storing 35-mm. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. negatives are supplied in a variety of finishes and holding varying numbers of negatives by James Blackwood, Ltd., 22 Bakers Row, London, E.C.1.

Welsh Photographic Wholesaler. — Dryden & Son (Photographic), Ltd., Eton Road, Brynhyfryd, Swansea, draw attention to the fact that they are distributors for more than twenty photographic importers and manufacturers. The company also supply batteries, as well as "all photographic and projector lamps."

Inexpensive Enlarger. — "Many special features found normally on more expensive models" are claimed by Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd. Gnome Corner, Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, CF4, 4XJ, for their Beta II $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. enlarger, which is supplied in two alternative models (with or without lens.)

Photographic Chemicals. — William Blythe & Co., Ltd., Holland Bank Chemical Works, Church, Lancs, invite enquiries for their Eagle brand photographic chemicals. Messrs. Blythe are also dealers in sulphur (ground and unground), accumulator acid and pharmaceutical quality magnesium and sodium sulphates.

Now Even Better. — The NAP group of companies (Northern Associated Photofinishers, Ltd., P.O. Box 6, 76 Lower Bridge Street, Chester; Napcolor, Ltd., P.O. Box 9, 22 Grey Street, Manchester, 12; N.A.P., Ltd., P.O. Box 27, Sealand Road, Chester and P.D.P. Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 70, 12 Mackins Hey, Liverpool, 2) offer "even higher standards of quality and service"

in photographic processing in 1968, made an "all time record" expenditure on analysis and control systems and modernised their plant "to highest international standards."

Processing "Scarcer" Films.—Facilities offered by Fencolor Laboratory, P.O. Box 47, Abbey Road, Cambridge, include processing of less-commonly met-with films such as Orwo, Ansco, Fujicolor, etc., making colour negatives from original colour prints, making duplicate transparencies and carrying out selective enlarging.

Finishing Service in North London. — Daily van runs for collection and delivery of processing work are made in Greater London north of the Thames by Johnson Processing Laboratories, Ltd., 970 North Circular Road, London, N.W.2, approved Agfa colour processors and specialists in finishing Kodacolor and Ektachrome films.

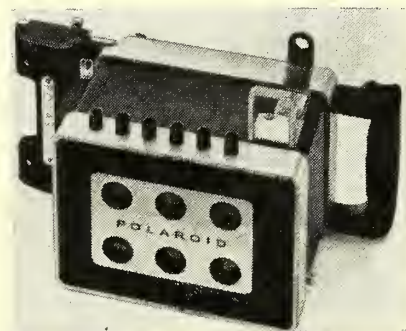
Roof-prism Binocular.—Pysers-Britex (Swift), Ltd., Fircroft Way Edenbridge, Kent, offer for the first time, they claim, a binocular using a roof-prism optical system. The result is a lighter, more compact instrument than the conventional binocular of equivalent power. Features include internal focusing spindle and retractable eye cups for spectacle wearers.

Choice of Slide Boxes.—Portex slide boxes, manufactured by D. & J. Hall (Newcastle), Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne, Northumberland, are offered in a variety of finishes including polished wood, cloth and leather. Boxes padded and supplied with removable index card are available in sizes to hold 100, 180 or 360. 2×2 in. slides. Models 180 DL and 360 DL have lift-out racks for easy transfer of slides to automatic projector magazines.

Bridging a Gap.—J. J. Silber, Ltd., 11 Northburgh Street, London, E.C.1, have introduced two new cine cameras intermediate in price between their Halina range and the Canon cine cameras. Both take Super-8 film and are fitted with through-the-lens metering and electric drive. The Viceroy 209 is fitted with f/1.8 9.5-32-mm. lens with powered zooming. The Viceroy 210 has an f/1.8 lens with 2x zooming range. Both have built-in correction filter for using daylight and artificial-light type colour films, socket for movie light and eyesight correction lens on the view-finder.

No Waiting for Portrait Proofs. — Polaroid (UK.) Ltd., Roseanne House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, recently introduced into Britain the M600 Polaroid Land portrait camera, which develops and prints six permanent, black-and-white poses twenty seconds after making the last exposure. With the Polaroid instant portrait system, the customer may choose the pose he prefers for enlargement without having to wait three or four days for "proofs" to arrive by post. A single negative with six images, each $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. is produced at the time the prints are made on a single sheet of ultra-fine grain Polaroid type 55 P/N Land film. Enlargements up to 11×14 in may be made from the negatives. The camera has six

matched meniscus achromatic lenses, and of focal length 100 mm. and f/16 aperture. The lenses are pre-set for a subject approximately 65 in. from the front of the camera, and the zone of sharp focus extends from about 60 to 72 in. from the camera's front. As no focusing or exposure adjustments are needed the photographer is free to concentrate on posing and expression. Each shutter is set for 1/150-sec. and synchronised for electronic flash. Release buttons, which may be pressed in any



M600 Polaroid Land portrait camera.

order, are positioned across the top of the shutter housing. Once depressed, they remain down until a cocking lever on the side of the camera is turned to cock all six shutters simultaneously and raise the release buttons for the next set of pictures. Other features include an open-frame view-finder for checking on composition, and contour-grip handle. Processing is completed inside the film packet in twenty seconds, and the operator simply peels the packet apart to obtain the finished print and fully-developed negative. The print—showing the six individual poses—may be given to the subject immediately. The photographer then takes orders for custom enlargements. Besides Polaroid Type 55 P/N Land film, other Polaroid 4×5 Land films as well as conventional 4×5 portrait films may be used in the camera. Polaroid colour film, Type 58, has almost the same speed as type 55 P/N and may be exposed interchangeably with it, providing six colour pictures on a print but no usable negative. Polaroid Land films types 52 and 57 may be used, but again they produce no usable negative.

PACKAGING NOTES

Luxury Labels. — Three new self-adhesive labels, specially designed for luxury products and gift wraps, were recently introduced by Tickopres, Ltd., 7 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. By the thermographic process are made self-adhesive pressure-sensitive labels with a raised image, giving a "three dimensional" effect. Another "raised-image" pressure-sensitive label is made by embossing lettering or designs on to a transparent acetate. The letters are then coated with gold ink. For the third type of label a clear acetate is coated with black ink on the back to give a glossy effect. Gold foil is then deposited on the front. All three labels are produced to customers' own designs and can be supplied printed on paper with peelable or permanent adhesives in reels of 1,000.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, MARCH 27: Following the many price movements of recent weeks, relatively few changes have occurred in the past seven days. Seychelles CINNAMON BARK was cleared on the spot, and forward offers rose by 30s. per cwt. All COCHINEAL prices were nominal, with no firm offers from origin. Cochín GINGER was advanced 20s. per cwt., but MACE was lower by fivepence per lb. and some of the PEPPERS failed to maintain the higher prices of the previous week. MENTHOL was sixpence per lb. dearer throughout, except Brazilian for shipment. Spot supplies of Alexandria hand-picked SENNA PODS have been taken up except for the inferior grades. Until new-crop supplies are available the usual price spread will be absent. DANDELION ROOT moved up once again by 5s. per cwt.

Ceylon CITRONELLA was one penny per lb. dearer, both spot and forward, whilst LEMONGRASS for shipment was up by threepence per kilo.

There were no price changes among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—Kegs (50-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 7s. 3d. per kilo. SOLUTION (200-kilo drums) strong, 2s. 3d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s for lump and £87 10s. for powder.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s 5½d. per kilo in paper sacks.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £38 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works. PREPARED powder, £22 10s. per ton.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1-4 cwt., 4s 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. 250 kilo lots is £412 per 1,000 kilo.

ETHER, B.P.—Per litre in 2-litre winchesters solvent, 350 litres, 5s 2½d. ANAESTHETIC, 6s. 10d.

ETHYL ALCOHOL.—(Prices per proof gall.) PLAIN BRITISH SPIRIT, 66 over-proof (o.p.), in bulk, minimum 2,500 gall., 4s.; 500-gall. 4s. 1d.; minimum 900-gall. in drums, 4s 2d. S.V.R. (68.5 o.p.), 4s. 2d., 4s. 3d. and 4s 4½d. for same quantities. Absolute (74.5 o.p.), 4s. 4d., 4s. 5d., 4s. 6½d. SYNTHETIC grades minimum 2,500 gall. 66 o.p., 2s 11½d., 900 gall. in drums, 3s. 1d. Absolute, 3s 1½d., 3s. 4d. Current duty on fermentation grades, £17 4s. 3d. p.p.g.

GLUCOSE.—(Per ton) MONOHYDRATE, B.P. powder, £76; ANHYDROUS, £148 10s.; LIQUID, 43. Baume £59 10s. (5-drum lots).

METHYLATED SPIRITS.—(Per gall. in 45-gall. drums, 450-gal., 66 o.p.) INDUSTRIAL, 5s. 7½d.; PERFUMERY grade, 6s. 10d.; mineralised (64 o.p.), 5s. 11d.

QUININE.—In 1,000-oz lots (per oz.), SULPHATE, 7s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 9s. 11d.; BISULPHATE, 7s. 6d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 1d.; ALSALOID, 10s. 1d.; HYDROBROMIDE, (500-oz. lots), 10s. 4d.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—1-ton lots, 2s. 5d. SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. 1-cwt., bags £24 8s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Vacuum dried, 179s. 4d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE.—1-ton lots, 4s. lb.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 10s. 4d. per kilo.

SODIUM FORMATE.—B.P.C. 1934, 6s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilos.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, 69s. 6d. per 50-kilo drums. STICKS, B.P., 1958, 50-kilos 12s. 7d. per kilo in 5-kilo tins; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—powder 1s. 11d. kilo in 50-kilo sack.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 2d. per kilo.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P. ACID crystals 6s. 3d. per kilo; POWDER, 8s. 1d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—1-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 10½d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £16 17s. 6d. per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated £58 10s. ton (5-cwt. lots).

SODIUM SULPHITE.—4-ton lots; photo quality, £31 12s. 6d. per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—In 4-ton lots £38 12s. 6d. per ton ex works.

ZINC CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. 1959, sticks, 23s. per kilo.

ZINC OXIDE.—B.P., 2-ton lots, £135 3s. 6d. ton.

ZINC PEROXIDE.—1-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spanish *napellus*, 3s. 9d. lb.; (3s. 6d., c.i.f.).

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 20s. 3d. lb., c.i.f.; European, 22s. 6d. duty paid.

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, shipment, 235s., c.i.f. (230s. spot); Curacao, 425s., c.i.f. (420s., spot).

BUCHU.—LEAVES. Small lots only 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. lb. c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, spot, nominal (210s., cwt., c.i.f.). Ceylon QUILLS (c.i.f.), five 0's, 11s 9d. lb.; four 0's 10s. 6d.; firsts, 7s.; quillings, 5s. 1d.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silver-grey, spot, 27s. (26s., c.i.f.); black brilliant, 28s. 6d. (28s., c.i.f.). Peruvian silver grey, 18s. 9d. (18s. 6d.), all nominal.

DANDELION.—Root, 330s. cwt. (325s., c.i.f.).

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 135s.; peeled, 165s. (142s. 6d., c.i.f.); Jamaican No. 3, 320s.; Cochín, 260s. spot (265s., c.i.f.), African, 185s., spot (145s. c.i.f.).

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts 225s. ex wharf; shipment 200s., c.i.f.

MACE.—Grenada No. 1, new crop, 8s. 6d. lb., c.i.f.; spot, 9s. 9d.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, 36s. c.i.f., spot, 36s. 6d., in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 32s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s., in bond.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, 80's 5s. 5d.; 110's 4s. 4d.; sound unsorted, 3s. 7d., both c.i.f.

PEPPER.—Sarawak, white, spot 3s. 3d. lb. shipment, 3s., c.i.f.; black, 2s. 6½d., c.i.f.; Brazilian black grade 1, 2s. 10d., duty paid.

QUILLAIA.—210s. cwt., c.i.f. (200s. spot).

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 9s. to 25s. per lb. spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, 1,000s. per lb.; Rio, 975s., landed terms.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican, 3s. lb., c.i.f. (3s. 4d., spot).

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.).—ANISE.—China star afloat, 280s. landed duty paid; siftings, 240s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 210s. (205s. c.i.f.). CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 132s. 6d., duty paid (115s., c.i.f.). Rumanian whole, 130s., duty paid; CUMIN.—Iranian, 185s., duty paid (160s., c.i.f.). Syrian, 160s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 170s., spot, nominal (115s., c.i.f.). FENNEL.—Indian, 180s. (165s.,

c.i.f.). FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 107s. 6d. duty paid (87s. 6d., c.i.f.). MUSTARD.—English, 77s. 6d. to 105s. as to quality.

SENNA.—(Per lb.) Tinnevely LEAVES spot Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4½d. shipment, No. 3, 1s. 4½d., c.i.f. PODS Tinnevely hand-picked, 3s.; manufacturing 1s. 10d. Alexandria hand-picked, inferior grades only at around 5s.; manufacturing forward, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 200s. cwt. nominal, spot; March-April shipment 145s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d. 2-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish, 5s. 3d. lb.

AMBER.—Rectified, spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 16s. 3d. lb.; shipment 16s., c.i.f.

BAY.—Spot, 44s. to 45s. per lb.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, 105s. to 111s. 6d. lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 21s. lb. (20s. c.i.f.).

BUCHU.—Spot, from 650s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot from 25s. per lb. for 80-8 per cent.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. 3d. lb., drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 11s. 3d. to 12s. lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

CAMPOR, WHITE.—Chinese, nominal.

CANANGA.—Java, 24s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Spot 55s. lb.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 500s. per lb. English distilled, 800s.

CASTOR.—B.P., Home produced, £245 per ton, naked, ex mill.

CEDARWOOD.—American from 12s. 6d. lb. on the spot; E. African, short at 8s. 6d.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 5s. 9d. per lb. (5s. 6d., c.i.f.); Formosan, 5s. 10d., in bond (6s. 6d., c.i.f.); Chinese, 4s. 7½d. in bond (4s. 7d., c.i.f.).

CORIANDER.—From 41s. per lb. spot.

CUBEBS.—English distilled, 100s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil from 120s. per lb. Imported, from 110s.

DILL.—Dutch, 56s. lb., spot (55s., c.i.f.). EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent 10s. 4½d. per kilo in bond; 10s. 3d., c.i.f.

LAVANDIN.—French, 22s. 6d. to 25s. lb.

LAVENDER.—French, 50s. to 60s. lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON.—Sicilian, new crop quoted at 49s. to 53s. lb. for best grades.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 40s. kilo (37s. 3c. c.i.f.).

NUTMEG.—East Indian, 48s. to 50s. lb. West Indian, 80s.; English distilled, 110.

PALMAROSA.—190s. kilo (175s. c.i.f.).

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 27s. to 30s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 22s. to 24s., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 10s. 6d. lb. spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 18s. 6d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, 140s. lb.

East Indian, 305s. per kilo, c.i.f.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 100s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MARCH 26: A feature of the Essential Oils market was 25 cents-per-lb. rise in California LEMON. The range is now \$4.95-\$5.1 lb. No major changes in CRUDE DRUG took place.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents)"
March 13

Photographic camera. Graflex, Inc. 1,110,661.
Amidinouracils and amidinothiouracils and processes for the preparation thereof. Sterling Drug, Inc. 1,110,664.
Slurry process for preparing carboxymethylcellulose. Hercules, Inc. 1,110,697.
Process for producing L-glutamic acid. Kyoka Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,110,698.
Process for preparing cycloheptimidazolium halides. Sankyo Co., Ltd. 1,110,725.
9-substituted isothephylines. Interpharm, G.m.b.H. 1,110,734.
Therapeutic polygalacturonic acid salt. Mundipharma, A.G. 1,110,739.
Production of α,β -dichlorostilbanes. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,110,740.
Ascorbic acid derivatives. William H. Rorer, Inc. 1,110,745.
Artificial sweeteners. General Mills, Inc. 1,110,746.
Preparation of condensation products having fungicidal properties. Chemische Fabrik Pforsee, G.m.b.H. 1,110,754.
Surgical apparatus for suturing soft tissues. Nauchno-Issledova-Telsky Institut Eksperimentalnoi Khirurgicheskoi Apparatury L'Instrumentov. 1,110,756.
Disposable tube dispensing device. Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation. 1,110,757.
Oestrogenically active steroids and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,110,759.
5(10)-dehydro-steroids. Research Institute for Medicine & Chemistry, Inc. 1,110,792.
4,4'-bis-triazinylstilbenes, process for their preparation and their use. CIBA, Ltd. 1,110,806.
Slide and film strip projectors. Rank Organisation, Ltd. 1,110,832.
Hydrazo steroids and method of manufacture. Scherico, Ltd. 1,110,833.
Control of growth of fungi and bacteria. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,110,848.
Sulphonamides, the process of preparation and the applications thereof. Seperic, 1,111,858.
Compositions containing procaine penicillins. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 1,110,875.
Photographic camera including a photo-electric timing circuit with electro-magnetic means for effecting retardation of the shutter. Agfa-Gevaert, A.G. 1,110,884.
Dentifrice preparations. Colgate-Palmolive, Co. 1,110,900.
Cameras. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und Kinowerkze Veb. 1,110,906.
Sulphuric acid esters and disaccharides and hexol, and their use as antipeptic ulcer agents. Meitco Sangyo, K.K. 1,110,939.
Guanidines. Evans Medical, Ltd. 1,110,947.
Oral compositions for calculus retardation. Procter & Gamble Co. 1,110,987.
Leuonutlin, derivatives useful in animal feed stuffs. Biochemie, G.m.b.H. 1,111,009.
Process for the production of the antibiotic pleuonutlin. Biochemie, G.m.b.H., 1,111,010.
Substituted benzocycloalkenes and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,111,041.
Substituted tetrahydronaphthalenes and substituted indanes and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,111,042.
Sulphonic acid betaines. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,111,059.
Tetracycline-quaternary ammonium complexes. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,111,067.
Intussive compositions. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,111,173.
H-2,3-benzoxazine derivatives. Lepetit, S.p.A. 1,111,184.
Process for the manufacture of benzophenone derivatives. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,111,186.
Anthelmintic compositions comprising certain organophosphates and benzimidazole derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,111,192.
Process for preparing semisynthetic penicillins. Tarchominskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne "Polfa", 1,111,214.
orn or callous pad. Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd. 1,111,262.

Cytosamine derivatives. Upjohn Co. 1,111,275.
11 β -hydroxy or esterified hydroxy)-9 β ,10 α -steroids. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,111,320.
Aryl ketones. Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. 1,111,336.
Substituted aralkyl alcohols. Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. 1,111,337.
Aralkyl substituted resorcinols. Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. 1,111,338.
Administration of medicaments. Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd. 1,111,382.
Method to potentiate the activity of a group of sedative, hypnotic and narcotic compositions. Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Giorgio Zoja, S.p.A. 1,111,433.
Substituted ketene mercaptals and their use as fungicides. Norddeutsche Affinerie and Dr. Spiess, G.m.b.H. 1,111,446.
13-alkyl gonatrienes. J. Smith. 1,111,447.
13-alkylgonenes and gonadienes. H. Smith 1,111,448.
13-alkylgonene compounds. H. Smith. 1,111,449.
Pharmacologically-active secondary amine compounds. Philips' Gloeilampen-Fabrieken, N.V. 1,111,451.
Keto acids. Carlo Erba, S.p.A. 1,111,466.
Pseudo-indole derivatives. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,111,489.
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from April 24, 1968.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"
March 20

Antibiotic substances sugordomycins, and a process for the manufacture thereof and an analogue sugordomycin. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. A.G. 1,111,511.
Aerosol filling apparatus. L. Assalit. 1,111,534.
Cyclic sulphones. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,111,542.
Process for the preparation of γ -lactones. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,111,543.
Methods for preparing N-Benzyl-N',N''-dimethylguanidine. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,111,563-64.
Compounds of thebaine. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd. 1,111,584.
Molluscicidal compositions. R. L. Wain. 1,111,611.
Anilides of optically active carboxylic acids and (1)-2-dehydroemetine or (-)-2-dehydroemetine. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 1,111,617.
Compartmented container assembly. Rexall Drug and Chemical Co. 1,111,665.
Method of preparing nitrogenous steroids. Siegfried, A.G. 1,111,696.
Process for the manufacture of Δ^6 -6-methylsteroid compounds. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,111,700.
Antimicrobial detergent compositions. Procter & Gamble Co. 1,111,708.
Disinfecting preparation in cake form and process for its preparation. Th. Goldschmidt, A.G. 1,111,719.
Cryosurgical instruments. S.P. Amoils. 1,111,757.
Process for the preparation of 17 α -alkynyl-17 β -alkanoxy steroids of the androstane and estrane series. Scherico, Ltd. 1,111,860.
Antiperspirant. Unilever, Ltd. 1,111,867.
Portable inhalator and respirator. Tera Forschungen, A.G. 1,111,921.
Injectable colloidal iron preparations and their production. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,111,929.
De-icer composition. Distillers Co., Ltd. 1,111,936.
Anthelmintic compositions. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,111,957.
Ribonucleosides. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,111,987.
Chroman derivatives. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,112,011.
Thiazolyl-diphenylmethane derivatives. Laboratoire Roger Bellon. 1,112,128.
Compositions for smoothing wrinkles from the human skin. Plough, Inc. 1,112,193.
Pharmaceutical compositions. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,112,207.
Derivatives of the antibiotic tylosin. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,112,211.
Method and system for distilling water. Aqua-Chem, Inc. 1,112,212.

Insect control compositions and phenylhydrazine derivatives therefor. E. Merck, A.G. 1,112,220.
Diagnostic composition and method. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,112,251.
Salts of the 1R-2-6-bis [β -(1' -R -2',5'-dimethyl-3'-pyrryl) vinyl] pyridinium cations. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., (Burrough Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), (Inc.). 1,112,381.
Pharmaceutical preparation for the treatment of warts. Bofors, A.B. 1,112,381.
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 1, 1968.

TRADE MARKS
APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," March 6, No. 4671
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for administration in the form of drops (5)
LUM-BAK DROPS, 911,926, by Cyril Herbert Francis, Ludlow, Salop.
For insecticides, larvicides, fungicides, pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)
WONTEX, 912,815, by Shellstar, Ltd., London, S.W.1.
For preparations and substances for use in dentistry (5)
IMPREDUR, 913,551, by Espe Fabrik Pharmazeutischer Präparate, G.m.b.H., Seefeld, (Obb), Germany.
For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)
VAXIMATIC, 915,108, by Tasman Vaccine Laboratory, Ltd., Upper Hutt, New Zealand.
For medicated emulsions (5)
GERICEL, 915,787, by Protot Products, Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex.
For pharmaceutical products (5)
DYSMALGINE, 916,443, EUDILAT, 916,442, by Etablissements Clin-Byla, Paris 5, France.
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
RYTHMODAN, 908,767, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris 7, France. C-QUENS, C-QUENS 21, 915,194-95, by Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants. SORIPAL, 917,017, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.
For surgical, medical and dental instruments and apparatus (10)
TYCRON, 910,095, by American Cynamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.
For containers in the nature of pads, and parts, for use in applying pharmaceutical preparations for external use (10)
MEDIPAD, 910,777 by British Chemotherapeutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.
For surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10)
INTRANULA, 916,795, by Needle Industries, Ltd., Birmingham, 3.
For lamps for mounting on cine cameras for filming in artificial light (11)
HOBBYLUX, 913,896, by Agfa-Gevaert, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.
For electrical tooth brushes (21)
ACCUDENT, 897,103, by Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Berlin, 33, Germany.
"Trade Marks Journal," March 13, No. 4672
For chemical substances for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; etc. (1)
Device, 912,138, by G. Hone & Sons, Ltd., Farnham, Surrey.
For chemical products for use in agriculture and forestry; etc. (1)
HALVOPON, 915,213, by Marchon Products, Ltd., London, W.1.
For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)
HEART OF THE DOWNS, B905,539, by Joyce Mercia Ingram, Alfriston, Poigate, Sussex.
For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, eau de Cologne, cosmetics, preparations for the hair, soaps, dentifrices, essential oils; perfumed compounds and aromatic substances;

all for use in the manufacture of perfumes and perfumed articles; and toilet articles (3)

Device, 911,535, by Fred Perry Sportswear, Ltd., London, N.18.

For cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations, soap, perfumes, preparations for the teeth and hair; toilet articles, all for women and girls (3)

FEMDEW, 910,507, by Intec Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, preparations for the hair, dentifrices and mouth washes (being articles, not medicated) (3)

ALIBI, 914,415, by Intec Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, essential oils, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, sachets for use in waving the hair, soap, preparations for the hair, corundum, emery cloth, emery paper and perfumed bags (3)

JASON, 913,994, by Jackson & Saxton, Cheadle Hulme, Ches.

For dentifrice and mouth washes (being toilet articles not medicated) (3)

INTERDENT, B910,331, by Bernard Trupp, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218, U.S.A.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, non-medicated preparations for application to the skin, perfumes, eau de Cologne, soaps, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, preparations for the hair, hair lotions, shampoos and essential oils (3) and for deodorants and anti-perspirants; medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp and skin; and antiseptics (5)

CHEQUERED FLAG, 911,243-44, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

SENEOL, 902,019, by Laboratoire Lachartre, Paris, 12, France.

For medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp (5)

LANOSIL, 905,976, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for treating or preventing staphylococcal infections (5)

STAPHEX, B907,102, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.

For capsules containing nitro-glycerin for human use in the treatment of angina (5)

NISUS, B907,451, by West-Silten Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

For dental preparations (5)

DUCINIUM, 910,284, by Société des Poudres Metalliques et des Alliages Speciaux Ugine-Carbene, Paris, France.

For veterinary substances; anthelmintics, disinfectants, insecticides, pest destroying preparations, preparations for use as additives to animal feedstuffs (5)

NU-TADD, B910,708, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For insecticides, larvicides, fungicides, pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

KONVEX, 912,813, by Shellstar, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For pharmaceutical antibiotic preparations and substances (5)

GALENOMYCIN, 912,929, by Galen, Ltd., Portadown, co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

For compounds for external use in the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis and like conditions and for the relief of muscular pain (5)

SAXOLIM, 914,893, by Albert Edward Watts, Summerseat, Nr. Bury, Lancs.

For sterilising preparations for use in the dairy, brewing and food preparations industries (5)

REDDISHQUAT, 916,419, by Reddish Chemical Co., Ltd., Cheadle Hulme, Ches.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

PRAXILENE, 916,682, by Liphia Lyonnaise Industrielle Pharmaceutique, Lyon, 3e, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

PONTACT, 911,048, CIBACIN, 913,526, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland. VANPAR,

915,737, by Parke, Davis & Co., At the River, Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A. and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For photographic films, etc. (9)

CARNABEAT, 916,073, by Wonderama Productions, Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda.

For surgical instruments (10)

ARMOVEN, 896,196, by Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Eastbourne, Sussex.

For gloves for use in medical examinations and for surgical purposes (10)

TRIFLEX, 914,563, by Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Illinois, U.S.A.

For abdominal belts and orthopaedic belts (10)

CELLUBOW, 915,977, by Stephanie Bowman, Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts.

For babies' disposable napkins made of paper (16)

TRI-NAP, B903,777, by Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, Derbys.

For bags and holdalls, all being water-proof and for holding toilet articles; sponge bags (18)

Device with words PUREFFECT PRO BONO PUBLICO, by Fenton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tiverton, Devon.

For agricultural, horticultural and forestry products; etc. (31)

VITASHRIMP, 900,657, by K.K. Kinuta-Dobutsu En., Tokyo, Japan.

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For chemical products for use in industry, science, photography, horticulture and agriculture, all being for testing purposes (1)

PROBITEST, 915,103, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

Device with word LUX, 903,767, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For preparations for the hair; non-medicated toilet preparations for the treatment of the scalp; essential oils, cosmetics; perfumes; non-medicated toilet preparations; soaps, dentifrices; creams, lotions and ointment, none being medicated and all for application to the skin (3)

APELIC, 910,767, by Laboratoire Garnier, Paris, 16, France.

For lipstick containers (holders) (3)

Device, B911,470, by Cope Allman International, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes and eau de Cologne (3)

CARTOUCHE, 907,454, by Makeway Productions, Ltd., Sutton, Surrey.

For perfumes, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)

Device with word NOVA, B908,929, by Nova Cosmetics, Stanmore, Middlesex.

For toilet articles, non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics; all for women and girls (3)

MISS DYLO, 910,601, by Mayborn Products, Ltd., London, S.E.26.

For skin cleansing jelly-like compositions (non-medicated) (3)

CLAR-O-GEL, 912,850, by R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, 8.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

NOVESSCENCE, 913,406, by Charles of the Ritz Distributors, Ltd., Burgess Hill, Sussex.

For cosmetic preparations, perfumes, toilet waters, eau de Cologne; soaps, essential oils, preparations for the hair, non-medicated toilet preparations and dentifrices (3)

SCHERZO, 915,956, by Monica Smart Cosmetics, London, S.E.1.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

PHENABUT, B909,775, IMPRESSIN, 907,927, by Northern Drug Co., Ltd., Leeds.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

ALDOZIDA, 898,325, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A. PHARZAM, 914,857, by Inpharlam, S.A., Lugano, Switzerland.

For medicated preparations for the scalp and skin, medicated bath preparations, liquid eye-washes, medicated lotions, medicated washes for human use, medicated pads for the eyes, breath freshening preparations, medicated oils

and deodorants, all for use by women and girls (5)

Device with words MISS WORLD, 902,516, by Mecca, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For psychotropic pharmaceutical preparations (5)

MENTONE, B906,739, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For receptor blockers being pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases (5)

APTINE, 907,765, by A.B. Astra, Södertälje, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

ROUSSEL, 907,799, by Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10. LOCUNATE, 917,016, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For pharmaceutical and sanitary substances; disinfectants (5)

STEROCLYSM, B908,116, by Sterlon Co., Stockholm, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical antibiotic products (5)

MACROCYCLINE, 913,026, by Ciech Centrala Importowo-Eksportowa Chemikali, Sp.z.o.o., Warsaw, Poland.

For veterinary preparations and substances, all for bovine use (5)

BOVIVAC, 915,474, by International Serum Co., Ltd., London, N.W.7.

For antibiotic preparations (5)

POLFAMYCINE, 913,028, by Ciech Centrala Importowo-Eksportowa Chemikali, Sp.z.o.o., Warsaw, Poland. ROSCAMYCIN, 915,728, by A. S. Rosco, Trastrup, Denmark.

For insecticides, larvicides, fungicides, herbicides, pesticides, paracitides and bactericides (5)

NECTRYL, 914,437, by S.D.C. Pesticides, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

PITRIVAC, 917,238, by Twyford Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary-medicinal preparations (5)

PLASMOTONIN, 917,063, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For pharmaceutical substances in tablet form (5)

LABOPYRIN, 916,256, by Laboratories for Applied Biology, Ltd., London, N.16.

For small domestic utensils and containers; combs; all being made of plastics (21)

MARYPLAS, 918,271, by Maryland Plastics, Ltd., London, E.15.

WORLD TRADE

Commodity Reorganisation Urged.

Complete reorganisation of practically every commodity market in the world was called for by nineteen countries at the United Nations conference on trade and development meeting in New Delhi recently. A written document called for concurrent commodity-by-commodity surveys leading to international agreements and, where this was not practicable, co-operative action to strengthen markets. It came down firmly in favour of establishing buffer stocks as a short-term measure to ensure market stabilisation. To pay for buffer stocks it suggested that the initial pre-financing to get them established should be provided by international financing organisations, “although voluntary contributions from the developed nations should not be excluded.” On pricing policy the document called for steps to ensure that commodity prices should not only be stopped from further deterioration but they should, where possible, be improved. It particularly stressed that excessive price fluctuations should be eliminated.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

AN account of the computer control of antibiotic production at the plant of Dista Products, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, is given in the subject of the latest "Automation in Action" booklet issued by Elliott-Automation, 34 Portland Place, London, W.1. The booklet, "Batch Fermentation," explains the complex fermentation process and the reasons that led the manufacturers to be the first antibiotic manufacturer to adopt computer control. The booklet also describes the operation of the computer control system and concludes with a summary of its immediate and future objectives. They include the possibility of developing a self-optimising computer control system for the Dista plant.

PRESS ADVERTISING

& J. COLMAN, LTD., Carton Works, Norwich: Robinson's baby food contest. In *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Family Circle* and *Mother*. May until July.

DEGENHARDT & Co., LTD., Carl Zeiss House, 20 Mortimer Street, London, W.1: Zeiss Umbral sunglasses. In *Nova*, *Field*, *Country Life*, *Illustrated London News*, *Vogue*, *Queen*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Motor* and *Autocar*.

IONA SANDS, 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1: Adagio perfume. In *Honey*, *Vanity Fair* and *She*.

HIBBS PROPRIETARIES, LTD., P.O. Box 1.D.Y., Portman Square, London, W.1: Pears new baby soap, baby powder and baby shampoo. In *Woman's Own*, April 6.

ONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey: Ronson cordless shaver. In *Sunday Times* and *Weekend Telegraph* colour supplements.

SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts: Vapona insect killer and mini strip moth killer. In *Sunday Express*, *Daily Express*, women's and gardening magazines.

VESTRIC, LTD., Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches: Propa P.H. In *Daily Mirror* over twenty-six week period commencing week ending March 23.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds: Moorland indigestion tablets. In provincial and local Press in March and April, supporting continuous advertising in national Press.

PUBLICATIONS Booklets and Leaflets

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LTD., P.O. Box 2DG, London, W.1: Coleman automated nitrogen analysers (including new model for 0.01 per cent. nitrogen and upwards).

R. P. CARGILLE LABORATORIES, INC., Cedar Grove, N.J. 07009, U.S.A.: "Sink-float standards" (6-p. leaflet describing range of liquid density monitoring capsules).

H. J. ELLIOTT, LTD., E-Mil Works, Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Glam: E-Mil improved rapid dispenser, "E-Mil burettes with interchangeable PTFE keys and new retaining device" (leaflets).

DISPLAY MATERIAL

MEGGESON-WARRICK, division of White Laboratories, Ltd., Penarth Street, London, S.E.15: New display pack for "blue range" of pastilles available with order for fifty-four assorted tins. Display pack for new, modern pack of Rinstead pastilles.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR Co. (division of Gillette Industries, Ltd.), Great North Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Showcard to tie in with local showings of the film "Here we Go Round the Mulberry Bush" showing the star, Barry Evans, shaving with a Techmatic razor. Also competitions in local Press with details in cinema foyers.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, April 1

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF IRELAND and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Dublin. Joint annual meetings. Until April 6.

MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Dr. P. Nicholls (lecturer in pharmacology, Welsh School of Pharmacy) on "Drug Addiction."

Tuesday, April 2

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.

CAMBRIDGE and HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Owen Webb House, Gresham Road, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

EAST CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, SCOTTISH PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION, Royal hotel, Dundee, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. Jacobs (vice-chairman, National Pharmaceutical Union) on "Competitive Trading."

OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Columba's Church hall, Alfred Street, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 3

ASTON RESEARCH 68, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham, 4. Exhibition of research activities of the University. Until April 5. April 3, 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., April 4, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. April 5, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and 6.30-8.30 p.m.

BRIGHTON and HOVE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY, Corn Exchange, Lewes, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

EAST CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, SCOTTISH PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION, Strathearn hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. Jacobs (vice-chairman, National Pharmaceutical Union) on "Competitive Trading."

EAST KENT BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, County hotel, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. Discussion of resolutions for South-east area meeting at Hastings on May 12.

NORTHUMBRIAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mayfair ballroom, Newcastle upon Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and ESSEX SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Southend-on-Sea College of Technology, Carnarvon Road, Southend-on-Sea, at 7 p.m. Dr. G. P. Warwick (Chester Beatty Research Institute) on "Cancer—Its Causes and Treatment."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. T. Reid (a member of Council) on "New Medicines Legislation." (Open meeting.)

Thursday, April 4

BATH, TROWBRIDGE and WEST WILTSHIRE and SOMERSET BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Albert hotel, Weston-Super-Mare. At 6.30 p.m. Somerset Branch annual meeting; 7 p.m. Buffet followed at 7.45 p.m. by

joint meeting. Mr. N. Manchip on "Pharmacy Planning" and film "Vision in the High Street."

CHELTENHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Boardroom, Ucal, Ltd., Cheltenham, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

EDINBURGH and SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting and film evening.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and MANCHESTER and SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Boyd House, Upper Park Road, Victoria Park, Manchester, at 7.30 p.m. Centenary annual meeting of Association and annual meeting of Branch.

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, New Central hotel, Reads Avenue, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. Kay Hudson on "Drugs and Young People." (Open meeting.)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION, Ulster room, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 2.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Southcote hotel, Reading, at 8 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens on "The Vendor's Responsibility on the Sale of Goods."

Friday, April 5

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Derby hall, University of Liverpool, North Mossley Hill Road, Liverpool 18. Annual week-end school. Subject: "Safety of Drugs." Until April 7.

Advance Information

INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING, Civic hall, Solihull, Warwickshire, April 30 and May 1. Seminar on cost reduction techniques in packaging. Fee £9 9s. members, £10 10s. non-members. Details from the Education officer, Institute of Packaging, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

BRITISH ALUMINIUM FOIL ROLLERS ASSOCIATION and ALUMINIUM FEDERATION, Europa hotel, London, W.1, May 8-9. Symposium on aluminium foil in packaging. Details from the Director, Aluminium Federation, Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Dundee, August 21-28. Annual meeting. Public lectures include Professor W. D. M. Paton (department of pharmacology, University of Oxford) on "Drug Dependence: A Socio-psychological Assessment." Professor J. W. Fairbairn (School of Pharmacy, University of London) is delivering a "semi-popular" lecture to Section K (botany) on "Plants and Present-day Medicine." Mr. P. T. S. Brown (manager, Medical Market Elliott-Automation, Ltd.) is speaking on "Computers in Medicine" and Mr. B. T. Brown (director, J. Sainsbury, Ltd.) on "Automation in the Retail Trade." Preliminary programmes may be obtained from the Association secretary, 3 Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.



MAXI" SALES FROM "MINI" DISPLAY: encourage "impulse" sales of their range men's toiletries the J. B. Williams Co. (England), Ltd., 43 The Avenue, Hatch End, Middlesex, have produced the counter "dispenser" illustrated. In addition to featuring Ice Blue Aqua Velva after-shave in 110-mil and 5-mil sizes, the unit introduces the new Williams Ice Blue spray deodorant aerosol and odorant stick and provides the chemist with gold-topped tester bottle with vaporiser and Ice Blue Aqua Velva samples.

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